

THE STATUE OF LOGAN

Thousand of Tons of Rock Fell on a
Three Room House and Crushed
It Like a Shell.

CONFESSON OF MURDER TO PATRICK'S LAWYER

The cross examination was full of insinuations and recriminations. Mr. Jones, Mr. Osborne and Mr. H. the latter Jones' special counsel, at last Mr. Moore said: "We rough with the witness," Mr. Osby rebuttal asked, "Mr. Osby to know and to know that he of your having chloroformed Mr. I mean the story you told here?" Mr. House," was the reply. question apparently was a sur Mr. House flushed and looked Patrick tugged a hard and Mr. Moore sprang to his

police found a runaway boy in a
Citizens party in Colorado City cele-
their recent victory by a banquet.

...nington, with most onerous and senatorial duties resting upon was devoted to the wants and desires of his old comrades. His sympathy for them and his limited purse

distance of 200 miles between

Parade on Friday in Commemoration
of the Firing on Fort Sumter--
Large Attendance Expected.

cancel the Denver & Rio Grande now in the treasury, \$3,500,000 and \$7,000,000 common— for acquiring the Rio Grande and thereupon to increase the cost from \$23,550,000 to \$44,000,000, to issue for future capital require-

lection of the old officers, standing in the hall of the treasury, and a good show on several sections of the company's story.

Services from Leadville are to the effect that the ore in the Fanny Rawlings

question apparently was a sur-
Mr. House flushed, and look-
at the table. Moore tugged at
and Mr. Moore enquired to be
ment as a final settlement of the Man-
churian question. It is urged that this
question should be brought before a
conference of the ministers, like the
other Chinese questions.

C. Sawston tells of an American em-
 in Mexico.
 police found a runaway boy in a
 Citizens party in Colorado City cele-
 their recent victory by a banquet.

he loved them.

Devoted to Old Comrades.
 In Washington, with most onerous and
 upon exacting senatorial duties resting upon
 him, he was devoted to the wants and
 necessities of his old comrades. His sym-
 pathy, his energy and his limited purse

tion. The flashing soldier became the
 acute parliamentarian, the vigorous man-
 debator and the constructive statesman.
 the heroic passions of the civil war and
 the vindictive passions of the treacherables
 made the way difficult for the isolation

(Continued on page 4.)

Paris, April 10.—On the arrival of the steamer train from Cherbourg it was ascertained that the robbery was discovered.

cancel the Denver & Rio Grande now in the treasury, \$3,500,000 and \$7,000,000 common— for acquiring the Rio Grande and thereupon to increase the cost from \$23,550,000 to \$44,000,000, to issue for future capital require-

question apparently was a sur-
Mr. House flushed, and look-
at the table. Moore tugged at
and Mr. Moore enquired to be
ment as a final settlement of the Man-
churian question. It is urged that this
question should be brought before a
conference of the ministers, like the
other Chinese questions.

C. Sawston tells of an American em-
 in Mexico.
 police found a runaway boy in a
 Citizens party in Colorado City cele-
 their recent victory by a banquet.

he loved them.

Devoted to Old Comrades.
 In Washington, with most onerous and
 upon exacting senatorial duties resting upon
 him, he was devoted to the wants and
 necessities of his old comrades. His sym-
 pathy, his energy and his limited purse

tion. The flashing soldier became the
 acute parliamentarian, the vigorous man-
 debator and the constructive statesman.
 the heroic passions of the civil war and
 the vindictive passions of the treacherables
 made the way difficult for the isolation

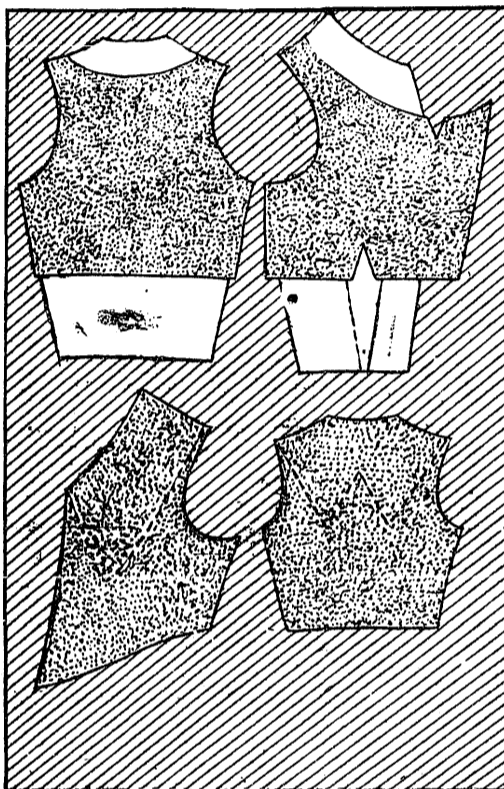
(Continued on page 4.)

Stillwell said:
"The railway will be finished and in
operation between Kansas City and its
terminus on the Pacific ocean a year
or next June."
The distance of 200 miles between

cancel the Denver & Rio Grande now in the treasury, \$3,500,000 and \$7,000,000 common— for acquiring the Rio Grande and thereupon to increase the cost from \$23,550,000 to \$44,000,000, to issue for future capital require-



NEWS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS TWO-FOLD ORIGIN OF EASTER



The bolero style of bodice is very effective in black, as variation may be obtained by touches of different material; or if the bolero is a separate garment, various blouses, shirts, or vests can be worn, so as to make a change in the toilette. For an all-black gown it is, however, preferable to make the bolero in one, as shown by our illustration.

The cut is the same in either case, but if the bolero is separate, it should be warmly interlined with domette to serve as an outdoor garment on mild days, and a warm shirt or blouse can be worn beneath it. If separate, the fit must be a trifle easy, especially at the armhole, and the points on the upper sleeve must not be too pronounced, or they are apt to turn up.

This bolero fastens slightly to the left side, and shows the vest above it in the form of a small round yoke. The prettiest contrast is made by tuckered or corded satin Oriental and vicogne.

Narrow bias bands of straps or satin stitched on each side might be used for this model, or narrow Russian braid, as shown, or even grouped lines of silk stitching. Small buttons in cut steel and jet are used, and this is the only touch of relief to the costume. The skirt is made up with the silk lining, and opens in front, where the seam is slightly lapped. The back is set in inverted pleats, and the hips are closely fitted by mitered darts.

The details of the bodice will be seen

in the diagram, which shows the vest or lining, but the fronts with bosom darts sewn. If made in one, the top of the lining is simply faced with satin, and black silk or a black-faced lining should be used. Only the extension of the bolero, which fastens over to the left, is faced with silk, and a bias strip for the bottom edge, which is loose.

The bolero is then carefully tacked out to the lining, as shown, but the little darts must be first seamed up and thoroughly pressed, and in vicogne the seams will be scarcely discernible when so treated. The top of the bolero is fixed on to the lining, and the left side is only loose at the center front. The underpart can fasten down the center, and the folded belt be put on before the bolero is fastened.

If made as a separate item the cut is the same, but it should be lined with black silk, and must fit very closely at the top. A special vest of black satin, fitted quite tightly, could be made and this would be cut as the underpart of the diagram and the folded belt still put on separately. Full instructions for making a folded belt appeared in a recent number.

A second bolero costume is shown in our illustration but here the effect is quite different, as this bolero is a separate garment, and warmly lined to wear over shirts and blouses. The gored skirt has two small flat pleats at the back, and a deep band of glace, cut to shape, and mounted on muslin, is covered with rows of stitching, and out

lines the skirt. The belt is of satin, cut on the bias, or for wear with morning shirts a bias belt of the material is useful. To make it acquire a droop, as shown in the sketch, there should be two whalebones or steels at the back and front, and these set about one and a half inches apart, and quite an inch longer than those at the sides.

A shirt of cream-white flannel is shown in the sketch, and a velvet scarf with ferret ends. A well-shaped blouse of tucked nun's veiling is useful, but glaze lined with some soft warm woolen stuff is admirable to wear under a bolero.

The little figures in our diagram show the cut of the bolero, and the small dotted lines indicate the shape and position of the stitched collar, which is entirely of satin, kept flat and firm by a canvas lining. The stitching is sewn through the canvas, and a thin silk lining is sewn over it after the stitching is well pressed. All these are important items, and give the proper style to the bolero.

The satin band which outlines the bolero is cut to fit, lined with muslin and stitched. It is then pressed and fixed at the edge, and the small strap is put between the satin band and the material. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and reach to the wrist, and there a bell-shaped cuff of satin joins on. The cuff is stiffened and stitched to match the other trimmings. Five and a half yards of material, forty-eight inches wide is ample for either bolero costume.

FAIR PLAY IN CUBA.

The Righteousness and the Dangers of Our Action in the Island.

After outlining concisely the course of the government in Cuba, the problems that have been met, and with a frank statement of present conditions in the island, the World's Work comments thus upon the recent action of the administration:

We should not be true to our obligations to ourselves and to civilization to demand less. We have no moral right to leave Cuba without taking such reasonable precautions that our work there shall be made permanently effective. Any other course would be silly, sentimental, flabby—immoral.

We have kept the pledge that we made to be liberators and conquerors; we waged a just war for the freedom of an oppressed people; and we give them a free national existence and our protection—worthy of the republic's best aspirations as any in our history or in the history of mankind. It is a chapter in humanity and political unselfishness that must make every citizen thrill with pride who looks at human development in its proper perspective. In fact, there is no brighter chapter in the history of nations.

The possible danger of ultimate admission to statehood is the only grave danger that is involved in our forced assumption of responsibility for the old Spanish colonies—the danger that, out of a mistaken sentiment for "freedom," we might some day open all our doors to them. The real danger from the "anti-imperialist" party is that it may yet come to make such a demand; for it is to such lengths that government by emotion runs.

China toilet sets are being ornamented with the bright large patterns of popular wall papers. This is a radical change from the tin Dresden effects that have but just gone out. Gold and blue has been worked into many beautiful designs on chinaware.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Boston, April 2.—The observance of the feast of Easter is very widespread. Although commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ its name is derived from the festival of the goddess Ostara, in Anglo-Saxon Easter, which the ancient Saxons celebrated at about the same season as the Christian festival occurs.

Easter in the "good old days" of the early church was a great time and undoubtedly in its celebration not a few pagan observances were mingled with those of the Christian ritual.

According to ancient chroniclers we learn that the celebration at one time lasted eight days. It gradually dwindled from that to its present duration, as now observed in Europe, of two days, including Easter Sunday and Monday.

Easter has always been the favorite season for performing the rite of baptism, in conjunction with which much feasting was indulged in. Lent being over the people gave themselves up unrestrainedly to enjoyment. The old term, dominica gaudi, meaning "Sunday of joy," fully expressing the spirit in which the occurrence was regarded. Bond men were, in this period, given their freedom. The week was given up to popular sports, dances and all kinds of mirth-creating shows. Even the clergy joined in the secular demonstrations, reciting legends and anecdotes from their pulpits while the poor were feasting in the churches. These Easter revels finally degenerated into orgies and with the coming of the reformation in the sixteenth century were abolished.

It was customary on Easter day for the people to salute one another with the exclamation, "surrexit," "He is risen," the reply being "vere surrexit," "Verily He is risen."

At the time of the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, the ecclesiastical authorities in deference to ancient custom determined to adhere to the method of calculating the date of Easter by the moon. It is not, however, the actual moon in the heavens, nor even the mean moon of astronomers that regulates the date of Easter, but simply an imaginary moon, whose periods are so contrived that the new calendar moon always follows the new moon of from two to three days. The result of this is that the 14th of the calendar moon, considered the full moon, since the time of Moses, for ecclesiastical purposes, falls generally on the 15th or 16th of the real moon, which usually is two days earlier. Easter day is always the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that being the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, which is the beginning of the ecclesiastical year. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the following Sunday.

This arrangement was made in order to avoid Easter day happening on the date of the Jewish Passover, but it has occurred on that date and again will in 1903.

In the sequence of the theologic idea it naturally takes a place, strongly allied to that of Christmas, in importance and more suitable than it for demonstration, among all Christian nations being so honored in the calendar. The religious life of our nation happily is not blended with political life, and despite the little differences of sect and creed, Easter is universally regarded amongst us as a strong enunciation of the Jewish millennium.

Its observance in the Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches differs only in point of form.

The idea of Christ arisen is the inspiration of all the ceremonial.

It is peculiarly fitting at the time of year when it occurs, being emblematic of the newly arisen buds and blossoms as it is of the divine idealization.

The stars of the past have never risen to a point equal to the Christian embodiment of the idea.

The application of energy and the consummation of new continents with little variation as the centuries proceed. The crucifixion of man as an element in the cosmic economy recurs with each generation.

The dictum, "The poor ye have always with you" continues, as it were, an immutable part of the doctrine of the universe.

Stoics and sybarites have viewed that indelible fact for ages and others have attempted to give it the lie, but the fact still remains.

It is the millstone around the neck of humanity.

But after "Eloi, eloi, lama sabachthani"—after the tomb has apparently closed and shut out the beautiful life of self-sacrifice forever, there comes an awakening.

It is not an awakening to the same realities and forms which have stood before.

It is the most concrete realization of a higher and more suitable existence, born of the grand test of human endurance and faithful performance of duty. An uplifting from one sphere to another. An idealization and a realization of the heart's dreams and a logical sequence to tradition and experience.

Easter means so much to us, in fact, that in the rush of daily life we scarcely recognize all its potentialities. It is the epiphany of civilization. The budding and welding of new hopes and new life, with naturally higher developments.

In the social calendar it is naturally made an important event of the year. It is the mating time which nature has ordained, in this latitude at least.

The birds mate, caroling as they do so the sweet songs of jubilant rebirth, flowers lift their heads from out the wintry snows and brides of high and low degree are led to the altar.

The shell of the Easter egg is very obvious to the multitude and it is to be hoped that its interior will be better understood as the years proceed.

Perhaps the spirit of Easter was never more truly caught than in Tennyson's inspiring words in "The May-moon":

"I told it truth with he who sings To one clear harp, in divers tones, That men may raise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things." William D. Morgan, M. A.



SILK SPOTTED ALBATROSS.

Albatross is a favorite material for spring waists. This model shows the new full front, the fullness produced by four small box plaits, giving a yoke effect. The bishop sleeves have longwise tucks. The collar band is ornamented with black ribbon velvet and tiny gold buttons. The belt corresponds in every detail.

Something New in Geysers.

Tourists to the Yellowstone National park next season will be treated to a brand new attraction in a wonderful geyser. A man named James King, who has been living in the park during the past winter, has just informed the Helena Record that in the early morning of February 18 he was awakened by a terrific explosion similar to that of the explosion of a large quantity of powder. He soon discovered that the Fountain geyser basin had given birth to a new geyser.

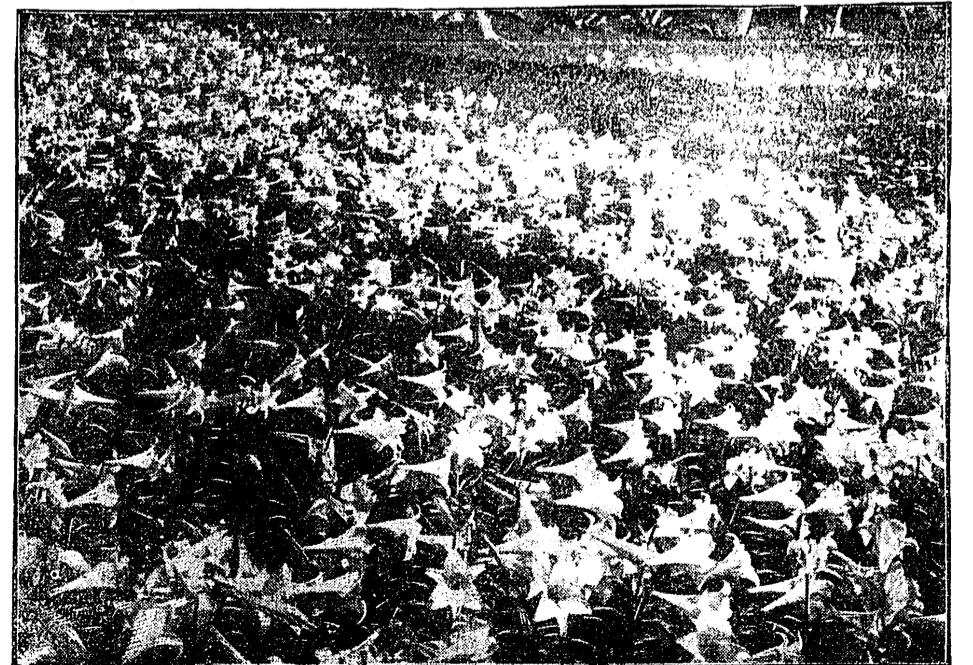
The new wonder is located about 200 feet immediately south of the famous Fountain geyser. At the time of Mr. King's discovery, and for a long time thereafter, it was sending a solid column of hot water fully 500 feet into the air, the water gushing forth from a subterranean hole about five feet in diameter, with a loud roar. For an hour and a half the monster column of hot water shot heavenward. It then subsided and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours.

Singularly enough the Excelsior geyser, the largest, and in some respects the most wonderful geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, commenced to play on Washington's birthday, and continued in full play for over five hours.

King's discovery, and for a long time thereafter, it was sending a solid column of hot water fully 500 feet into the air, the water gushing forth from a subterranean hole about five feet in diameter, with a loud roar. For an hour and a half the monster column of hot water shot heavenward. It then subsided and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours. Singularly enough the Excelsior geyser, the largest, and in some respects the most wonderful geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, commenced to play on Washington's birthday, and continued in full play for over five hours.



OUR ARTIST'S IDEA OF AN EASTER OPENING.



A LILLY FIELD IN SUNNY-BERMUDA

The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SEED PLANTING TIME.

HERE is a natural instinct, a relic of primeval times, in the way in which the thoughts of men and their better halves, at this season of the year, turn towards the brown earth and the tiny morsels that, under proper conditions, may develop into beautiful flowers or delightful vegetables.

In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of flower beds and garden truck and patent fertilizers. The man with the hoe is in evidence, and near him the woman with the hose, and the combination is a hard one to beat.

We mention these things not for the purpose of ridicule, but of commendation. The natural instinct is one to be encouraged and not suppressed. Colorado Springs owes a great deal of its superior attractiveness to the spring fever that works in the veins when the green grass begins to sprout on the north side of the house, and it would be a great pity if with increasing size our city should lose any part of its equipment of lawns and flower beds and lettuce and cucumber patches.

Wherefore, O citizens and citizenesses likewise, do not shy rude jokes at the man with his coat off, but tell him that he is a good thing, and in all due humility go thou and do likewise.

For the man that planteth not the seed in the spring-time is a degenerate, and hath been driven out of the Garden of Eden for keeps.

OUR INTEREST IN MANCHURIA.

ONE of the most important as well as most perplexing of recent questions in American foreign affairs is that which relates to Manchuria and the Russian occupation of it.

The beginning of a reasonable opinion upon any subject is a knowledge of the facts relating to it, but as regards Manchuria it must be confessed that even the best informed have been deficient in their knowledge of what was going on in that remote region. When the heads of foreign offices and departments of state were puzzling their heads over what was taking place in Manchuria and trying to get some sediment of truth out of the bewildering mass of contradictory rumors that formed the bulk of the alleged news, the ordinary newspaper reader could not be expected to form very satisfactory conclusions as to what was the national duty or the national interest. But the danger is that the newspaper reader, who in the aggregate constitutes the great bulk of the population of the United States, is so accustomed to be promptly and completely informed upon all matters affecting the national interest, that in the present instance may believe that the half truths and intentional misrepresentations are the whole truth and nothing but the truth, upon which he may form an intelligent verdict.

But while an exact knowledge of particular details may be lacking, there are certain broad principles that may be applied to this case, with the certainty that they will be approved by the great majority of the American people. One of the most certain of these is that the United States does not want to go to war about Manchuria, either with Russia or with any one else. It is none of our concern whether that country is ruled by Manchou or Chinese, Russian or Briton. Indeed it would be only a minor matter to us if the whole country were wiped off of the map altogether, and the waves of the sea of Japan should beat directly upon the bases of the Kih-nan mountains. The United States has neither a dollar to spend nor a soldier to spare for the sake of interfering to promote or to prevent a conquest of that country.

It is equally true that the United States has no reason to align itself as the particular friend of one nation or the particular enemy of another in this matter. We are good friends with Russia, with Great Britain and with Japan, and we must continue to hope that we shall remain so. Nothing could be further from our national character and traditions than to pick a quarrel with any nation, or to show undue partiality toward any one. It is especially to our interest to remain on good terms with them all, and to avoid entangling alliance with any of them.

Further than this, it may be safely asserted that the United States has a very large interest in maintaining, wherever possible, and especially on the western shore of the Pacific, what is known as the "open door," that is to say, that American products and manufactures should be admitted without unfavorable discrimination. To secure our interests in this respect we have the right to insist that the agreements and treaties with our country shall be observed not only by their immediate makers, but also by any nation that may come to be, in the course of events, their successors in power or in possession. This is the principle that has led us to oppose the partition of the Chinese empire into subject provinces or "spheres of influence" for the European powers, and it is for the same reason that we have opposed the Manchurian agreement which recognized Russia's exceptional interest in Manchuria.

But it by no means follows that if Russia should decline to follow our wishes in the matter, we should rush to arms to enforce them. On the contrary we do not believe that the retention of Manchuria by Russia or even the division of Chinese territory among the European powers would warrant the armed interference of the United States. All that we would be justified in demanding under such circumstances would be that the nations concerned should show a due regard for our rights and privileges as set forth in treaties made with China or with these nations.

If Manchuria becomes Russian we shall undertake to find out what the Russian Manchurians want that we can furnish them, and then to supply it to them under the most favorable circumstances. If Manchuria remains Chinese we shall pursue the same line of policy. We believe that our interests will be best served by the continuance of Chinese control, but if we are unable to gain our point by peaceful means we will not, in any case, be justified in the use of force, whatever any other nation may do.

That this is the policy adopted by the present executive department of the United States appears to be clear from recent events. The withdrawal of the American army from China as soon as its mission of rescue is completed is a proper evidence that this country does not rely upon military force as the means of promoting its commercial interests in China. We are acting upon the supposition that the nations are our friends and desire to have our friendship. If this is not quite true, it is at least true that they desire to do business with us and our experience has taught us that it a poor way to win a customer to get after him with a shotgun.

The communication received from the Russian government on Friday, last, is a striking proof of the wisdom of such a course. If Russia's policy was an honest and fair one all along, it would have been a piece of monumental folly for us to have rushed into war because we did not understand the situation or were influenced by bad advice. On the other hand, if Russia has changed her policy it is probable that we have accomplished by virtue of diplomacy much more than we could have done by force of arms and at infinitely less expense.

The right policy for us is the one that is being pursued, the policy of diplomacy, reason and peace. If this fails to

accomplish all that we would like to have, it will at least entail no great losses, and it is the only policy upon which we can build a permanent structure of international comity and commerce.

DEMOCRACY WITH A LITTLE D.

PRESIDENT DRAPER, of the University of Illinois, recently delivered an address in which he expressed the utmost confidence in the future of democracy with the little "d."

"The American people have for a hundred years had confidence in democratic government. True, some doctrinaires have expressed doubts, but they have had no appreciable influence upon national sentiment. It is true there have been some strains upon the ship, but they have not shaken the faith of the people. Confidence has grown. It has become absolute."

Dr. Draper also traced the growth of the century through economic, educational and religious lines. He found each potent in its way, and in each he found the growth healthy and the prospect for the future bright.

It is pleasure to hear such views expressed by a man in Dr. Draper's position, for it too often happens that the optimist is passed by with inattention while the groans of the pessimist get first page positions with display heads.

It is noteworthy, however, that Dr. Draper confined his rosy predictions strictly to the kind of democracy that begins with a small letter.

REACTIONISTS AND RADICALS.

THE idea that the Platt amendments really tend towards Cuban independence seems to be making considerable headway in the island and as a result of this sentiment, while the amendments are more and more finding support with the moderates of all classes, those who are opposed to a separate political existence for Cuba are joining with the radicals in opposing them.

The idea of the annexationists, including those who are the capitalist class of the island, is that the surest and shortest way of bringing about the union of Cuba with the United States is to reject the Platt resolutions, start a revolution and make it necessary to call the United States army to suppress the disturbance.

It remains to be seen whether this latest test of the Cuban capacity for self-government will result favorably to them or otherwise.

THE SITUATION IN PUERTO RICO.

SINCE Aguinaldo took the oath of allegiance, much to the disgust of some of his friends in this country, we have noticed a disposition on the part of some of the anti to turn towards Puerto Rico as an example of the destructive effects of American imperialism.

It is therefore particularly timely just now that there should be some statement upon authority of the exact conditions prevailing in that island and the effect upon its inhabitants of the substitution of the rule of the United States for that of Spain. Such a statement has recently been made by Governor Allen, of Puerto Rico, who is now in this country for a short vacation. The statement does not appear to be exaggerated or over-enthusiastic, but it leaves no doubt of the great and material progress that is being made by the island and its people. Coming from such a man as Governor Allen and supported by the weight of official authority the statement is a valuable one, and it certainly should receive credence in preference to those that are being circulated from irresponsible sources, and which appear to be weak echoes of the silly reports of American oppression in the Philippines.

THE GERMANS AND THE EMPEROR.

IN view of the recent utterances of the German emperor and his positively insane telegram of congratulation to the sultan of Turkey, it is not surprising that there should be a renewal of the sensational stories regarding his health, bodily and mental.

It may not be true, as some good republicans would have us believe, that a faith in the divine right of kings of itself is a sufficient proof of an unbalanced mind but quite apart from his faith in himself as a special agent of heaven, William of Germany has given sufficient reason, both in his speech and in his actions, why his subjects should gravely discuss the question as to his competence to perform the duties of his office consistently with the welfare of the nation.

That Emperor William is insane to some extent hardly admits of a doubt, but there is a question as to whether this particular form and degree of insanity will be dangerous to his own people and to the world at large. When we consider the standing of Germany among the nations, and the enormous military power that is in the control of this ruler who admits no restraint upon his actions, and who combines a reckless intemperance of speech with a claim of divine authority for everything that he does and says, it must be confessed that the problem is a most serious one, and it is the opinion of many, both in Germany and elsewhere, that this irresponsible autocrat does constitute a serious danger to the peace and safety of the civilized nations of the world.

It is fortunate, however, that even in Germany there is a limit beyond which the power of despotism cannot go. We cannot doubt that spirit of liberalism is still alive there, no matter how much its manifestations may be checked. The reactionary policy of the emperor has been tolerated by his people because it has been successful, but it would not stand the strain of disaster. It is not political theories that drive nations to revolution; but it is individual loss and suffering.

But the patience of his people is not the only limit upon the power of the emperor. Whatever may be the theory of William, it will be found in practice that there is in the machinery of the government a power that is capable of restraining and controlling him whenever such a step is evidently required for the interests of the nation. The power that puts crazy autocrats where they may be prevented from injuring themselves and others is a strictly constitutional one, and if it becomes necessary to resort to it in this case the person against whom it is directed will learn of its existence in a way that will admit of no doubt.

Germany will average a good many sensible people to the square mile, and it is not reasonable to suppose that they will allow the emperor to drive the nation to ruin, even though he claims a heaven-sent right to do so if he pleases.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE long expected day has come at last and the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District railway begins today to run its passenger trains upon a regular schedule. Of the benefits that this road will be to Colorado Springs and to the mining district at its other extremity, so much has been said at so many different times, that it seems useless to repeat it here.

The opening of the road brings no lessening of the hopes that have been formed in regard to it, and in its regular business as well as an additional attraction of the highest value to Colorado Springs tourists, we feel confident that it will be all that has been expected of it, and even more.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

THREE nations at the present time stand far ahead of all others as competitors of the trade of the world in the products of general manufactures. They are the United States, Germany and Great Britain. Other countries may excel in some particular product in which their peculiar soil or climate gives them a particular advantage as France in wines and silks, Italy in olive oil, Turkey in raisins, South America in hides and meats, China in tea and various tropical countries in their peculiar products, but the three nations mentioned are rivals with each other for the metal, the woolen, the cotton and the wooden trade of the world. They alone are competitive manufacturers of the great staples that give industrial supremacy based upon the possession of vast stores of iron and coal and the ability to put them together successfully.

For many years Great Britain has been undisputed mistress in this territory, but of late her two rivals have encroached upon her from different directions. The Germans have started with the principle of cheapness, and by supplying goods whose only merit at first was that they could be bought at a lower price than any others in the world, they have gradually won a knowledge and experience of industrial methods that now enable them to label their products with pride as "made in Germany." The United States has made its campaign from the starting point of superior quality. Price was at first little regarded and the tariff wall enabled us to pay our workmen on a scale that developed superior ability in every line. The superior ingenuity of the American workman as shown in his mechanical invention and his higher grade of handicraft reached the point where he was able to compete on equal terms with the cheaply paid labor of other lands, and at the present time, American, German and Briton meet in the open markets of the world in a struggle whose outcome is not yet determined.

It is interesting in this connection to notice what opinion the Germans hold of their American competitors, for it is between America and Germany, rather than between either of them and Great Britain, that the real struggle lies.

There is no doubt that the German manufacturer appreciates the seriousness of American competition. The Review of the World's Commerce recently published by our department of state quotes from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, (Foreign Journal), an article translated by Consul General Mason of the United States diplomatic service. In this article this leading trade journal of Germany points out that the United States, which 10 years ago exported more than 80 per cent. of agricultural products and less than one-fifth of manufactured goods, today draws nearly a third of its entire export from the product of its factories. "In other words, the union is marching with gigantic strides towards a conversion from an agricultural to an industrial nation."

Does not the rapid increase of the United States in the value of industrial exports, the Fremdenblatt asks, constitute an imminent danger for all competing nations? Continuing the Fremdenblatt says:

"If we now turn to an investigation of all the elements which have produced this tremendous, this almost incredible revolution in the world's situation, it is impossible within our present limits to consider all the factors which are of importance to German interests as well as essential to a comprehensive conclusion. Competent experts, well informed as to the industrial and export conditions which prevail in the United States, have established the following facts:

"The steel manufactures of the United States, which two decades ago were in their infancy, today control the markets of the world, dictate either directly or indirectly the price of iron and steel in all countries, and partly through the richness of their supply of iron ores and coal, partly by the use of labor saving machinery and skillful, effective means of transportation, have attained a position to not only compete with the older iron and steel producing countries, but even to profitably export their products to England.

"American tools, especially hatchets, axes, files, saws, boring implements, etc., enjoy by reason of their excellent quality the best reputation, and in spite of their higher price stand above competition in nearly the whole world. Also in sewing machines, bicycles and agricultural implements of every kind the United States has begun to drive England and Germany from the world's markets, especially that of Russia, which may be partly attributed to the fact that American firms are protected in their own market from foreign competition and can thus sell their manufactures cheaper abroad than at home.

"A remarkable change has also taken place in the field of boot and shoe production. Hardly more than ten years ago the United States imported shoes from Europe, especially women's foot wear from Austria, while other grades were made of leather imported from England and Germany. Today, it not only makes its entire supply of leather at home and exports it in considerable quantities, but it floods Europe with ready-made shoes, competes with the products of cheap labor in England, establishes shoe depots in Paris and even in the principal cities of Germany.

"That the United States, by reason of its richness in mineral oils and aided by its unrivaled facilities for refining and transporting this international necessity, controls the petroleum trade of the world and is held in check only by Russia is well known, and the fact is only cited here in order to include this weighty factor in the calculation. The experience of the past few months proves that within a not far distant period, the coal of the United States will play the same role in the markets of the world. The union has reversed the old adage, 'It is ridiculous to carry coals to Newcastle,' for today anthracite coals from Pennsylvania are actually exported to England.

"Incidentally, it may be remarked that the typewriting machine with which this article is written, as well as the thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of others that are in use throughout the world, was made in America; that it stands on an American table, in an office furnished with American desks, bookcases and chairs, which cannot be made in Europe of equal quality, so practical and convenient, for a similar price. The list of such articles, apparently unimportant in themselves but in their aggregate number and value of the highest significance, could be extended indefinitely; but it would seem more interesting and characteristic to cite the fact that an American syndicate is now planning, and has even taken the initial steps in a scheme, to take in hand the whole sleeping-car service of Europe, to improve it, and make it cheaper than is now possible. Moreover, American manufacturers of underclothing, gloves, and men's clothing, as well as women's cloaks—all articles which a few years ago were exported in vast quantities from Europe to the United States—are already beginning to calculate how they can place their surplus output in European markets."

The Fremdenblatt's conclusion is that Europe

"must fight Americanism with its own methods; the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us; or, to speak with other and more practical words, Germany must adopt improved and progressive methods in every department of industry, must use more and more effective machinery. Manufacturers as well as merchants must go to America, send thither their assistants and workmen, not merely to superficially observe the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and, wherever possible, to improve upon them just as the Americans have done and are still doing in Europe."

AN INSANE MESSAGE.

THE telegraphic message recently sent by the emperor of Germany to the sultan of Turkey is one that cannot be judged by ordinary standards without the conclusion that its author is insane. It is true that the kaiser judges himself by no such methods, and we must expect to find a king who assumes to rule by divine right acting and thinking in a manner that is quite different from that of ordinary mortals.

But even divinity of kingship cannot excuse the monarch who gives expression to such sentiments as were recently conveyed to the sultan, according to the text of the message published in Constantinople.

"It is with deep emotion," said the emperor, "that I have just learned what danger your majesty was in at the time of the feast at Balaam and how manifestly God has protected your majesty's precious life."

As early as 1793, Jefferson believed that the most feasible plan for the eradication of slavery would be gradual emancipation and the settlement of the blacks in the West India islands. When the San Domingo annexation scheme was brought forward under the first administration of General Grant, Charles Sumner appropriated this idea of Jefferson's and opposed the acquisition of the black republic, or any part of it, on the ground that it would be an injustice to the entire black race of America. Providence, the Massachusetts senator maintained, had undoubtedly designed the West India islands for the negro. In a splendid confederation of all of them he saw arising a future exclusively black republic, under the protection of the United States. There, he predicted, to that of any people in the world. The experience of 22 years does not go to show that the eloquent and philanthropic New England statesman was endowed with a keener insight into the future beyond that of his contemporaries. In fact, instead of emigration to the West Indies from the southern states, conditions precisely the reverse have arisen.

The proposed settlement in the Congo State is of more importance to Africa than it is to the south. If it shall take place, it will undoubtedly be a great stride toward the civilization and evangelization of that part of the dark continent. The southern blacks that go there will be missionaries of progress—the founders, perhaps, of the greatest black republic in history.

Contributed Articles...

... On Current Topics.

FUNSTONISM IN AMERICAN HISTORY

MAURICE M. MINTON.

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.)

Students of our national history regard the passage of events from the experience of the past and at critical times with abiding faith in the stamina of the American people. They confidently expect men to rise from obscurity to the foremost places. The war in the Philippines was of a kind to which our soldiers were unaccustomed, and when the scenes of war shifted from regular engagements with Spanish troops to native insurrectionists pursuing guerrilla tactics, our soldiers were placed at disadvantage. At this moment Frederick Funston steps upon the stage to enchain the attention of nations by his marvellous deeds.

Our national history is remarkable for the production of the right man at the right time in invention, statesmanship and war. It is not until the country has realized that the square pegs have gotten into the round holes that these men appear. It was so during the Revolution, 1812, the Mexican war and the civil conflict. Picture in 1776 in what regard Generals Gage, Howe, Burgoyne, Cornwallis and Clinton held the military genius of the embattled farmers. And yet from the obscurity of private, rural life, stepped Isaiah Putnam, John Stark, Lord Stirling, Benedict Arnold, Nat. Greene, Anthony Wayne and Ethan Allen. Whoever believed in 1861 that an obscure drill master in Illinois would within five years become acknowledged the world around the greatest general of modern times?

Ethan Allen, thundering at the gates of Ticonderoga, demanding its surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," was not only a picturesque figure in our history, but exemplified the fact that America produces at the right time the right man in the right place.

Funston, the soldier of Kansas, is a true product of America. Bold, courageous, daring, thoughtful, speculative. With a brain equal to any emergency, with a courage to give any plan substance, and with an energy capable of putting it into action!

The Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga and the Frederick Funston of Luzon are born of a common parentage—they are products of the American people.

Few names are here mentioned. Hobson or Somers are not forgotten. It is sufficient for the main purpose to assure him who is inclined to prattle about the decline in the quality of great men who made the colonies a nation, that America shows no tendency to fail in producing extraordinary men to meet extraordinary occasions.

The English press is inclined to belittle Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. Yet, a peerage would be given the man who could so successfully capture De Wet. When England has aught to say about the United States let her read the shameless story of her red-coated soldiery under the leadership of Tarleton, whose every deed of bloodshed and violence was commended by Lord Cornwallis. Tarleton arrived five minutes late at Monticello, and thereby missed capturing Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia legislature. Tarleton was not Funston!

Funston is notable not for one exploit but for many. Each in itself stands as the deed of a d'Araguana, Porthos or Aramis. The record of his career in the Philippines reads like a page from Dumas, or from the Chronicles of the Knights of the Round Table. Even in the official reports, in the cold language of precise form, the glow of his deeds illumines the dispatches. He steps upon the stage in the Philippine theater of war as a knight of mediæval history, surrounded with all the glamor of romance. His marriage, his military deeds, his quest for Aguinaldo afford a brilliant chapter in American history.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BY E. M. KNOX.

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.)

The federal government in its sphere and the state governments in their widely diversified field of operations have fully come up to the expectations entertained of them by the fathers of the republic when they put the delicate duplicate machinery into motion by the adoption of the national Constitution. At the start, theoretical questions of constitutional construction at once arose. The contests they engendered excited fierce partisan but honest antagonisms which, at different periods, threatened the destruction of the splendid governmental fabric that had been erected; but one by one they have all been settled, so that we have today, working side by side, and in harmony, the best government in the world for national purposes, and the best governments that have ever been formed for purely domestic concerns. Foreign critics, hostile to our system, may controvert this general proposition, but no sincere and earnest American will coincide in opinion with them.

The fact is undeniable, however, that there is one great problem in government that we have not yet solved, namely, that of the honest and efficient administration of the large municipal centers of population. In the entire union, there is not one model administration of a community running above the half million mark in point of population. If there be one, I cannot recall it. Is it San Francisco? St. Louis? Cincinnati? New Orleans? Philadelphia? Chicago? Most assuredly it is not Greater New York; and equally certain is it that Brooklyn could not claim the distinction before the act of consolidation from which so much was hoped in the way of improvement. Every citizen of all these splendid communities who is not a blind or interested partisan will admit that in every one of them conditions are not what they should be, and that in the last half century of their existence they have possessed but few administrations of which they were not heartily ashamed.

The pessimist among ourselves and the advocates of monarchy abroad are never weary of dinning into our ears that because of these scandals of city administration our institutions are doomed, that, as some republic hater once said, we are as an apple, rotten before it is ripe. No lover of his country will countenance for an instant any such supposition. On the contrary, he will unflinchingly maintain that popular government—democracy, republicanism—has never been so strong as it is at the present time, and that it has within it a titanic strength of purification and self-preservation. The trouble is that local politics does not appeal to tens of thousands of people in the large cities with the same force as do state and national affairs. In the latter contests these classes are thoroughly aroused and see to it that they are thoroughly represented in the higher departments and offices of government. Thus it is that the federal and state governments are on one hand nearly all that could be desired, while the large city governments are in many cases allowed to degenerate into sinks of corruption.

"When things are at their worst, they begin to mend," is a very old proverb. So far as city government is concerned, it may be said to be at its worst now, and the mending process has begun, at least in New York. A great reform wave is beginning to sweep over the first of American cities, and will inevitably extend to all its sister cities. I have the faith that we shall solve the problem of honest municipal administration here, and in that way set a beneficent example to the whole country and strengthen republican institutions everywhere. As one of the greatest of American statesmen said: "We must never despair of the commonwealth, but trust to the honesty and good sense of the people."

NEGRO EMIGRATION TO AFRICA

BY JOHN P. FOLEY.

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.)

A delegation of American negroes is now in Belgium for the purpose of submitting a proposition to King Leopold looking to a large emigration of their race from the southern states to the Congo country. This was a favorite project in the early part of the last century with the progressive statesmen of the south, who recognized the evils of slavery, and were anxious to abolish it without disrupting the entire social system which then existed in that section of the union. They clearly saw that emancipation without adequate provisions for deportation or colonization would inevitably lead to incalculable evils, and was, therefore, totally impracticable.

Thomas Jefferson, from the moment of his entry into public life in the Virginia house of burgesses to the day of his death in 1826, constantly advocated this policy. His theory was that the two races could not live together in a condition of freedom; that nature had drawn indelible lines of distinction between them, which rendered equality impossible. In 1820, Jefferson defined his position on the question in these words: "I can say with conscious truth that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach in any practicable way. The cession of that kind of property, for so it is misnamed, is a bagatelle which would not cost me a second thought, for in that way, a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected; and, gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But, as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. He is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other." As early as 1793, Jefferson believed that the most feasible plan for the eradication of slavery would be gradual emancipation and the settlement of the blacks in the West India islands. When the San Domingo annexation scheme was brought forward under the first administration of General Grant, Charles Sumner appropriated this idea of Jefferson's and opposed the acquisition of the black republic, or any part of it, on the ground that it would be an injustice to the entire black race of America. Providence, the Massachusetts senator maintained, had undoubtedly designed the West India islands for the negro. In a splendid confederation of all of them he saw arising a future exclusively black republic, under the protection of the United States. There, he predicted, to that of any people in the world. The experience of 22 years does not go to show that the eloquent and philanthropic New England statesman was endowed with a keener insight into the future beyond that of his contemporaries. In fact, instead of emigration to the West Indies from the southern states, conditions precisely the reverse have arisen.

The proposed settlement in the Congo State is of more importance to Africa than it is to the south. If it shall take place, it will undoubtedly be a great stride toward the civilization and evangelization of that part of the dark continent. The southern blacks that go there will be missionaries of progress—the founders, perhaps, of the greatest black republic in history.

FROM THE STATE PRESS

THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL.

Colorado's Quarto-centennial will be held at Colorado Springs next August. The lower house of the session legislature has attempted to settle the matter of location for the meeting and designated Boulder, because there is an auditorium there. Their action by no means settles the affair. Boulder has her Chautauqua and that ought to be sufficient for so small a town. The Denver chamber of commerce has endorsed Colorado Springs as the place, and there the crowd will go. The city is more central and easier of access to the people, and is about the most progressive little town and her citizens are energetic. It will hardly be appropriate for a girl in her teens to suddenly put on a gown and go to the train, and Boulder is the girl in question.—(Golden Globe.)

To recognize historical events has become a part of the American idea of appropriateness. In accordance with this policy Colorado Springs has determined to celebrate the admission into our great family of states of Colorado when it was transformed from a territory into a state, then a weaker, but soon destined to be classed as one of the wealthiest in the great family. This celebration will be held during August next, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. An intimate acquaintance with prominent business men of Colorado Springs is sufficient evidence to the Record editor that the preliminary work for such an event has been placed in the hands of men who who visit that quarterly at that occasion will receive a royal welcome. The idea will be to make the event a red letter day not only in the history of Colorado Springs, but in the history of the hearty support of many cities, and all the principal mining camps, has been pledged to Colorado Springs, agreeing to unite in making a display of the 25th anniversary of Colorado's sisterhood.—(Canon City Record.)

The Quarto-centennial celebration at Colorado Springs has elicited more or less comment in the outside world, the state, all favoring the observance of the 25th anniversary of Colorado's sisterhood.—(Holyoke Republican.)

There is no city in Colorado more luxuriantly equipped for entertaining all classes than Colorado Springs. The city hotels range from the high class to the medium and on down to where the poorest of the poor may find a place at prices that fit the poor man's purse. Colorado Springs is a prohibition town as far as open saloons extend but Colorado City and Manitou provide the necessary spirituous and non-spirituous liquors. The climate is ideal, residents hospitable and neighboring attractions the most interesting in Colorado, while on the other hand Boulder—say, where is Boulder?—(Durango Democrat.)

Colorado Springs will celebrate the Quarto-centennial anniversary as a member of the union on August 1, 2 and 3. The celebration will be a grand one and he her guest and celebrate with her. The city will appropriate \$25,000 to help make the celebration a success. Colorado Springs, for reasons too numerous to mention, is the proper place for the people to turn out and celebrate the admission of Colorado as a state on its 25th anniversary and we will all be there.—(Klona Record.)

IN GENERAL.

Excepting the defeat of W. C. Jones, the result of the election in this city is about what we had expected.

We did not believe that the business men of Colorado Springs could be induced to place a Republican representative in the legislature. But it is true that to the maudlin sentiment that the president must be welcomed by a Republican mayor, Mr. Jones owes his defeat. Otherwise, and Mr. Jones went down the entire ticket went with him. This is a question upon which argument is useless—a waste of ink.

The result of the election proves that this city is Republican—Republican in every sense and characteristic.

When a city will go Republican for show as against business; go Republican for sentimentality as against business; that city is Republican, dyed in the wool.

We hope the lesson of the past few years will be heeded by the Republicans, and the rank methods of the old dead gang will not again be resorted to. The people must be allowed to begin to influence officials, then this blubbering sentiment will not hold the people with them.—(Colorado Springs Democrat.)

The closing of the season of the Colorado legislature leaves the impression upon the public mind that much more has been taken up, more has been accomplished, than has actually been accomplished. The usual jam upon such occasion took place at the close of the session, when bills were railroaded through without regard to their value to the public. Trades are often made to expedite matters and results are not always the best. When the smoke of battle has cleared away, we shall be able to figure up just what the result of the session.—(Del Norte Prospector.)

The Tribune is in receipt of an announcement of the formal opening of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway, Monday, April 8. As this road is entirely a Colorado Springs enterprise, the opening will undoubtedly mark the occasion of great rejoicing.—(Florence Tribune.)

Hereafter Larimer county's representative in the state senate will be a county man, the county being bunched with Boulder and Larimer senatorial district. The population of this county is large enough to entitle it to one senator and a fraction over, but the legislature, knowing it to be Republican territory, has placed a senatorial Democratic, for senatorial purposes in order to defeat the will of the people. It is a most corrupt and unblushing, very rascally and we shall be disappointed if the people do not resent it.—(Rt. Collins Courier.)

According to the gerrymander perpetrated by the last legislature, Boulder county is divided into two senatorial districts with Arapahoe and Kit Carson counties. Kit Carson is away on the eastern border of the state, some 200 miles from Boulder. A bill was passed on the 22nd of March, which would divide the two additional counties of Arapahoe in case the Rush bill to consolidate the city and county of Denver is held valid. In that case there will be three counties between Boulder and Kit Carson. This would make the gerrymander determination to make the next legislature Democratic, regardless of fairness, decency or anything else.—(Boulder News.)

Colorado Springs Gazette gave to Otto Meers a page in Sunday's edition. Otto gets only such as he deserves, as God never made a more generous, pushing, progressive, open-hearted man. Our acquaintance with him covers a period of 22 years, and during the interval Otto has never broken a pledge or promise. The name "Pathfinder" and to Otto was given by the Mt. Road when he completed the Ouray toll road.—(Durango Democrat.)

The UNPOPULAR Election of United States Senators.

Written for the Gazette.

By James H. Brown.

Our present mode of electing United States senators is peculiar. Our legislative and executive officers, in general, from the president down, are practically elected by the people. The original intention was that the president should be chosen by the electoral college, but this intention has been defeated, and the result of the presidential election now depends upon the popular vote. Both branches of our state legislatures are so selected. With the single exception of the United States senate, every law making body in our government derives its power from the people who are subject to the laws which it may legislate.

The mere fact that our method of electing United States senators is an anomaly in our system of civil government is no evidence, of course, that it is not a wise provision, but it should, and apparently has, "put us upon inquiry."

There is a strong tide of public opinion in favor of the popular election of senators, and whether or not the present sentiment will be followed by a revision, there is little doubt that if our present method were submitted to the approval or disapproval of the American people at the present time, its

days would be numbered. The growth of this sentiment has not been brought about suddenly, but it is almost coeval with the existence of the government, and has kept pace with the dissemination of education and enlightenment upon political topics. It is significant also that this tendency did not originate within and cannot be confined to any political party. The desire for a change to popular election of senators has been gradually but surely taking form in the minds of the people for many years, and the indications are that this desire will soon be transformed into a demand, and since it will be the demand, not of a party or a faction, but the voice of the people, it will be imperative.

It is true that the constitutional convention was unanimous in its sanction of the present method, that a proposition to provide for the election of both houses by popular vote proved very distasteful to our forefathers, and that the provision with reference to this matter probably saved the Constitution from repudiation by the seceding states of the federation, and in so doing served a good purpose.

We must remember, however, that popular government of any kind was at that time little more than an experiment, and that there were those in the colonies who would not have con-

sidered it an improper usurpation of authority if George Washington had attempted to place upon his head a crown. The revolution was not directed so much against a monarchial form of government as against certain specific wrongs and oppressions imposed by an unjust, if not an insane, king. Political thought has undergone a vast change since the framing of the Constitution. Many were of the opinion then that the president should be elected by the congress. The Constitution sanctioned human slavery, and those who afterwards defended it based their contentions upon that instrument; but slavery has gone down before the advance of more liberal thought. Is it not possible that some other institution which the framers of the Constitution protected or established, and which were perhaps necessary or expedient in their time, will suffer a like fate? The mere fact that an institution is necessary or expedient at a certain time, under certain conditions, is not, in itself, proof that it is necessary or expedient a century later, under changed conditions.

A wholesale reverence for the Constitution adds to the dignity and insures the perpetuity of the government; a blind reverence detracts from the former, and endangers the latter. The Constitution was made for the people,

not the people for the Constitution. It is urged by those who favor the present system that each branch of the government is designed to act as a check upon the other. This is self-evident; but another contention is not so evident, viz: That the two branches could not, and would not exercise this salutary effect one upon the other, if our senators were elected by popular vote. There would still be a sufficient difference in the constitution of the two houses, the representatives being elected from the districts and the senators from the states at large; the former representing their congressional districts, the latter the states; the former elected for a period of two years, the latter for six years; membership in the house being apportioned according to the population, and in the senate irrespective thereof.

It is true that the senate has numbered among its members some of our most illustrious men, and that many of our greatest statesmen have served us long and faithfully in that body, and that the United States senate has been one of the most intellectual and patriotic legislative bodies known to history; but there is nothing to indicate that this would not have been the case, even in a larger degree, if the senate had been the creature of the people instead of the state legislatures. It is

true also, reluctant as we are to acknowledge it, that, particularly within recent years, some names have been inscribed upon its roll which do not tend to adorn it, the names of some who would never have taken their seats with the consent of the people of their states.

Even the most zealous advocates of the present system must admit that it has many defects which are inherent in the system, and cannot be eradicated so long as it is extant, among which are the following:

First: That the senate is representative of the state legislatures rather than of the states. This must always be true under the present system. No matter how able the senators may be, they can never be representatives of the people. The senatorial election is the only one which will not permit of an intelligent forecast based upon public opinion. The evident reason for this is that the state legislatures are influenced more by their personal relations with the various candidates than by the wishes of their constituency. This gives the state legislatures a representation in congress concurrent with that of the people, and is a perversion of the objects of Republican government.

Second: The undue influence of local sentiment. A candidate who resides in

the state capitol, thus being able to exert a more direct and constant influence upon the legislature, is always favored, other things being equal, above another and perhaps a more able candidate, who is a non-resident of the capital. Thus the conditions are favorable for the election of some one of particular city, who is little known or who may be unpopular throughout the state, to take precedence of a more representative man.

Third: The invitation to corruption. We may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that cases of direct bribery have been few, but we cannot obscure the disagreeable fact that bribery is carried on, and that the number of instances is increasing. Suppose that it did not exist; the present system paves the way for it, it is a constant incentive to it, and is productive of scandals which, true or false, are always injurious. Its very possibility is a constant menace, an ever-present danger.

Fourth: The waste of time. The state legislatures are influenced by petty jealousies altogether unworthy of this high prerogative. The contending factions cling to their respective candidates with a tenacity which would seem to emanate from something else than patriotism. There are instances where the candidates having the interests of the state most at heart have

withdrawn from the contest rather than allow the time which the legislature should be devoting to the interests of their constituents to be further dissipated.

Fifth: The possibility that a state will not be represented. This has become a reality. The legislature of Delaware has adjourned without electing either senator, and the time during which the governor could make appointments to fill the vacancies, according to its official document.

The ostensible reason for the lodging this power in the state legislature is that they are supposed to be better qualified than the people, but it would hardly be possible for the people to prove more incapable than the legislatures have already shown themselves, and they could certainly be relied upon to exercise more patriotism. It is said that the government is no better than the people make it, but under the present system, it may be a great deal worse than they make it.

The question seems to be simply whether or not the American people are intelligent enough or honest enough to elect their representatives in the United States senate. If not, are they intelligent or honest enough to elect a state legislature fit to be clothed with this power?

Colorado Springs, March 29, 1901.

GIBRALTAR IS MENACED

French Aggressions in Morocco May Lead to Practical Change of Control of Mediterranean.

"ROCK" MAY BE NO LONGER IMPREGNABLE.

Enquiry to be Made in Parliament Over Desirability of Completing New \$40,000,000 Harbor Which May Weaken Fort Strategically.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Gibraltar, March 25.—Great Britain is discovering with a vengeance that trouble never comes single handed. Menaced in China and South Africa, it now seems that her great stronghold, Gibraltar, may soon be rendered practically useless to her by the encroachments of France in North Africa.

Gibraltar has hitherto been always considered the one impregnable point in the Mediterranean and the key to the British control of that most important of the world's highways.

While France has worked hard and silently in Morocco for years past, Great Britain has been simply a cipher there. The only voice that has been raised in opposition to her aggressions has been that of Germany, but for whom there is little doubt Morocco now would be practically under French control.

France, with her ownership of Algeria, practically controls the situation there today, from a military point of view. The ancient capital, which the sultan is now planning to move from Tangier, could be reached by French troops very quickly by a short advance from the north.

France is following the policy of Russia in Asia and building railroads as fast as circumstances permit. By this plan she will be able to seize Morocco, practically be able to starve its inhabitants out by concentrating the trade of Western North Africa in Algeria. In this way, for the safety of her own subjects, she would naturally ultimately be compelled to establish a protectorate over Morocco.

Morocco is in perhaps a worse condition than any other country internally, owing to misgovernment. Justice, progress and education are unknown quantities, even security for life and property being unassured. Anarchy and revolution may any day furnish France with the opportunity which she desires.

Of course, France, under those circumstances, would be excusable for any aggressive action which she might take. She has hitherto been the passive party. She would say: "Look what I have done in the way of restoring order in Algeria! Look what I have done in the hinterland! Have I not made it possible for the wheels of civilization to progress into the Sahara?"

Since the beginning of last year vast territory claimed by the sultan, and assigned to him on the old map, has been seized by France.

At that time the oasis of Twaet, acknowledged to be outside the sphere of British influence, was placed by the sultan under French control.

Gurma and Tidikelt, in the same way have been brought into the scope of French control. The Moorish frontier has been pushed back nearly 100 miles to the west. While itself of no value, it is most important as a base of supplies to be used in an advance on the oasis of Twaet. The district, which is chiefly noted as containing the confluence of two or three streams, forming the Wad Saura river, is very thinly populated. But Morocco has been particularly decided in her progress to the powers concerning the aggressions of France in this direction.

Since last spring the French railway connecting Tiemeen and Oran in Algeria with Ait Sefra, the nearest station to Moroccan territory, has been pushed forward in the direction of the Moorish town of Figlig. The railway works are guarded strongly by French troops under the allegation that several of the fierce tribes in the neighborhood were disaffected.

Italy, which has made the strongest protest against the advance of France in this direction, has received little satisfaction and although her interests would be more virtually affected by French encroachments than those of any other country except England she may not be disposed to raise any further objections after her alleged change of heart towards France.

Italy, to whom the balance of power in the Mediterranean may be said to mean life or death, has made a suggestion to the powers to settle the Moroccan question by means of neutralization. By this plan the authority of the sultan would have been secured. He could then have granted to his subjects a proper constitution. It would have been possible to establish mixed tribunals. Taxation could have been regulated, the criminal code revised and Morocco, one of the earth's paradises, could have been made habitable for decent people.

With the effectual establishment of French control in Morocco, Gibraltar would be unquestionably menaced. France would possess armaments along the Moorish Mediterranean by the Atlantic corner from Tangier to Tetuan, the balance of power in the Mediterranean would be completely upset and the passage of British ships through the Straits of Gibraltar menaced.

England, after many years' consideration of the question, is now constructing a new harbor, on the bay side of Gibraltar, at a cost of \$20,000,000. Military experts declare that the new harbor will be a source of menace to the great fort as it would be vulnerable to Spanish fire on one side and French attack from Tangier and Ceuta on the other.

A parliamentary inquiry is to be made into the desirability of continuing the work of construction.

The Gibraltar question used to be a perennial one almost in England. While some maintained that the Rock was indispensable to the integrity of the empire and are still most emphatic on that point, strong arguments have been advanced by others in favor of the retrocession of the fortress to Spain.

In the treaty of Utrecht, the tenth article, which covers the ceding of Gibraltar to England, stipulates that "whenever the crown of Great Britain shall think fit to grant, sell or by any means to alienate Gibraltar, the preference of having the same shall always be given to the crown of Spain before any others."

With the retrocession of Gibraltar Britain might consider the evacuation of Malta, Cyprus, Egypt and India a foregone conclusion. In any case Gibraltar will not be evacuated, for doctrines of the Manchester school, which once favored such a course in Britain are daily being looked upon more and more as fallacies.

So far as the menace of her fleets is concerned, should the present harbor be completed it would be easy for her to establish batteries in the neutral ground, commanding it, if any attempt were made by Spain to menace it.

There is no doubt that Great Britain, when the time comes, will demand of France that her status in Egypt be permanently sustained in return for French accessions in Morocco.

Arthur Field.

Gen. Grant's Courtesy.

Lida Lord Reed gives in the April Century a true account of "A Woman's Experience During the Siege of Vicksburg." It concludes with an extract from "a letter which gives a graphic

history of the rest of our experiences with Gen. Grant and his army, and has the advantage of having been written and posted on the spot."

George came in today, and such a description as he gave of the destruction and desolation in the county! Oakland, where our things were, was completely sacked. I had fitted up two rooms with my own furniture, lace curtains, and mantle and toilet ornaments. I left a pantry stocked with provisions for many months, a cedar chest full of handsome clothing, the rectory's fine library packed in boxes, and even my little trunk full of sewing materials, and my writing desk and work table just as they stood. The soldiers cut the carpets into strips with their pen knives, and tore the lace curtains from the windows with their bayonets. Valuable books were torn from their covers and thrown to the winds. Our clothing was piled in a heap in the yard and barrels of flour and molasses poured over it. The men stirred the heap with their bayonets, and called it a "rebel stew." They tore our bonnets up, and tied the pieces to the bed posts, and even went so far in wanton mischief as to kill a sheep in the parlor and cut it up on the hand-sore table. I had never believed the stories we heard of such things, looked upon them as newspaper items gotten up for excitement, yet ours was only one of many cases.

But I must tell you about our interview with Gen. Grant. After much discussion it was decided that I had better go to Grant, and ask him to send us out with our soldiers as prisoners of

war to New Orleans. We feared the exposure of the children to the heat of the July sun, after their underground life and scant fare and the hardships of travel in wagons. So Jennie and I called upon Gen. Grant, who received us with every courtesy, and gave us papers which would secure us transportation through his lines. He behaved throughout our interview like a brave soldier and kindly gentleman. He expressed himself as being anxious to aid the people all he could, admitted the heroism and self-sacrifice of our army as much as I could ask, and "as for the women of the south," he said "they cannot be conquered." Those were his very words.

While we were there Admiral Porter entered, and we were introduced to the man who for 18 months had been both-

ering us with bombs. On our way home we passed a wretched Confederate soldier, who, when we bowed, as we always do when we meet them, filled the air with their cheers. Our whole army is devoted, every man of it, to the ladies who shared with them the trials and dangers of the siege.

Lasting Literary Qualities.

In the April Century, in a paper on "Fashions in Literature," from the pen of the late Charles Dudley Warner, the qualities that make literature last are thus described:

What are the qualities common to all the masterpieces of literature, or let us say, to those that have endured in spite of imperfections and local provincialisms?

First of all I should name simplicity,

which includes lucidity of expression, the clear thought in fitting, luminous words. And this is true when the thought is profound and the subject is as complex as life itself. This quality is strikingly exhibited for use in Jowett's translation of Plato—which is as modern in feeling and phrase as anything done in Boston—in the naïf and direct Herodotus, and, above all, in the King James vernacular translation of the Bible, which is the great text book of all modern literature.

The second quality is knowledge of human nature. We can put up with the improbable in invention, because the improbable is always happening in life, but we cannot tolerate the so-called psychological juggling with the human mind, the perversion of the laws of the mind, the forcing of character to fit the eccentricities of plot. Whatever excursions the writer makes in fancy, we require fundamental consistency with human nature. And this is the reason why psychological studies of the abnormal or biographies of criminal lunatics are only interesting to pathologists and never become classics in literature.

A third quality common to all masterpieces is what we call charm, a matter defined as the agreeable personality which gives the final value to every work of art as well as of literature. It is not enough to copy nature or to copy, even accurately, the incidents of life. Only by digestion and transmutation through personality does any work attain the dignity of art. The great works of architecture, even, which are somewhat determined by

mathematical rule, owe their charm to the personal genius of their creators. For this reason our imitations of Greek architecture are commonly failures. To speak technically, the masterpiece of literature is characterized by the same knowledge of proportion and perspective as the masterpiece in art.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

(Written for the Gazette.)

"If you get a kiss of me, You must fight for it," she said, With a most defiant motion Of a pretty little head.

She placed her snowy hands before A mouth of crimson hue, Which maneuver set me crazy: "Would have done the same to you.

The mouth and hand together, The lip and the rose, Above the milk-white barricade An eye with mischief glows.

I charged with desperation, Brushing both her hands aside: "I surrender! I surrender! You've won a kiss!" she cried.

"But didn't I put up a fight— A most determined fight? Oh, wasn't my resistance Completely out of sight?"

I said, "My love, 'twas awful, I'm still with terror quaking, But 'twasn't so deuced hard, The fight the Boers are making."

—(William French.



AN EASTER SCENE IN COLORADO SPRINGS CITY PARK. Photographed for the Gazette, April, 1901.

THE WONDEFUL DE WET

A Combination of Garibaldi, Wellington and Lincoln—Latest Pen Picture—Will Stand as a Striking Character in the Histories of the Present Century.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Pretoria, April 2.—Garibaldi, perhaps, is the only man to whom Christian De Wet is comparable in our modern romantic international melodrama. The man of the hour for South Africa, he has proved himself hero and statesman in one. He has been the Wellington of President Kruger. Outside of that there is a simple loyalty of thought and purpose expressed in his acting similar to that which was shown in the simple life and devotion of President Lincoln.

We who have known him have a thorough appreciation of the man. To look at Christian De Wet one would not think that he was anything out of the common run of men. Had events shown themselves differently he might have made a new page in history.

There is no doubt that his strategic work will be regarded as one of the masterpieces of military tactics. Reports may get a little twisted over the cables concerning the character of his maneuvers. It may be alleged that De Wet has punished men to the full extent of military law, omitting the exacting of the full penalty. Left in supreme command he is entitled to adopt that position. No international tribunal would adjudge him guilty of having exceeded his authority. He would not dare to do so. Such action would be playtime.

Has there been cause for asserting that De Wet acted unfairly in carrying out his purposes? Has he made a treacherous use of the white flag? Has he allowed his men to fire on ambulances loaded with the victims of his sharpshooters? Has he taken unfair advantage of his foe in any way whatever that would not be classified as a justifiable act under the ordinary rules of war?

These are the questions to be answered that will undoubtedly be threshed out despite the pro-British sympathy of the press. We who know Christian De Wet do not believe that an inconsistent could be done by him. The selfishness and humanity of the man is an absolute denial to such propositions.

The instance is enough to prove this. Three scouts belonging to a Yeomanry regiment were captured by him. They had been captured before and were ill-

able to have met a short shrift at the hands of certain captors.

When they were brought before General De Wet they were expecting that the end of their enemy's patience had been reached. The calm, impassive eyes of their judge gave no sign of what he was contemplating. Finally, he said: "My boys, will you take from me a message to your general?"

To men who imagined that they had reached the end of their rope this question created such a revulsion of feeling that they were speechless.

"I simply want to give you a letter for him which I shall trust to your honor to deliver," said the general.

He retired for a brief time and returned with official documents from the rear of his tent where his private secretary was located.

The captives with surprise accepted their discharge under the conditions, and were soon on their way back to General Ruddle's camp.

Their immediate idea was that the Boer general had entrusted them with some nonchalant mission. They were glad of the opportunity to open them up in this way.

Upon reaching the presence of General Ruddle they were treated warmly. The general tore open the letter and read:

"Dear General Ruddle—This is the fourth time I have captured these racking devils of yours. Please chain them up. They annoy me."

From the beginning of his career as a soldier De Wet has been the same man always. He received no military training beyond what he got in the present war and from the skilled soldiers of various nations that flocked to his service.

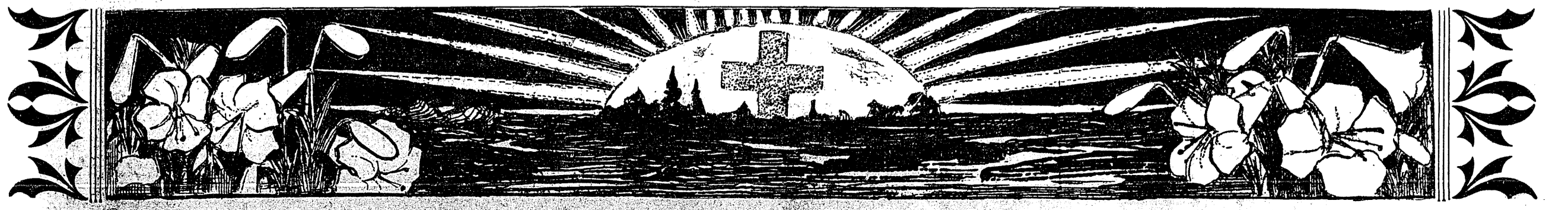
But with his command of the geographical situation of South Africa he was able to astound tacticians.

A dead shot with his own rifle he has never quailed at any question. He has handled the troops he had with such facility that he has astonished the military experts of the world.

His personal staff so enthused the people of the Transvaal and all sympathizers with the Dutch movement that he has established a very decided bond of opinion throughout South Africa.

Uniting all the possibilities of the world in this direction Christian De Wet stands out as a man who has guided the helm and has made the most and the best of his opportunities.

George Stevens.



ALL THE NEWS

STATE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Harlan J. Smith of Pueblo will become colonel of the Second regiment N. G. C. Pueblo is at the standard fire brick yard in Pueblo destroyed a \$500 building yesterday afternoon.

J. L. Crank, a Pueblo attorney, has been arrested charged, with embezzlement, while he was assistant postmaster at Rye.

Eugene Henkle, a Victor miner, was robbed of \$30 on Portland avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Republican mayor in Denver was elected by over 1,700 plurality.

Governor Orman has appointed Col. George M. Hunsdale county assessor as assistant general. State Engineer McCune has been reappointed.

According to a principle laid down in opinion by the Supreme Court in 1893, based upon a supreme court opinion, the revenue bill adopted by the Thirtieth general assembly is invalid.

General Fitzhugh Lee is the guest of General Merritt in Denver, and yesterday took the trip over the Georgetown loop.

Alton Smith has declined the appointment as state inspector, on the ground that the office is incompatible with his legal profession.

The fourth fire since November occurred at the City Package Delivery company's place in Denver last evening.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Twelve inches of snow at Durango and more coming.

General Fitzhugh Lee has a slight cold, which, however, is not sufficient to prevent his visit to Manitou today.

Governor Orman has appointed Thomas Dillon of Denver state oil inspector and Clarence Stetson, of Pueblo, deputy.

The Republicans of Denver are making arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of election frauds.

At Cowan, the man who has been kept in jail in Denver six weeks on suspicion of being the Capitol hill thug, was discharged yesterday for lack of evidence, but immediately re-arrested on charge of insanity.

Yesterday's storm appears to have been general throughout the state, attaining blizzard-like proportions in the late afternoon.

Frank Karick, formerly prominent as a cattleman, is dead in Pueblo.

A meeting of the wholesale grain dealers of the state was held in Pueblo yesterday.

La Junta is to have a \$20,000 opera house.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Two juries in a damage suit in Cripple Creek decided that they had each received \$25 to decide the case in favor of the plaintiff.

John Schweiger, one of the first residents of the town of Lafayette, is dead. He leaves a wife and ten children.

Judges of the third precinct in Denver refused to sign the election returns, on the ground that there was too much fraud and practice in the throwing out of the vote of this precinct elects a Republican candidate in the third ward.

The Colorado excursion rates proposed by the Rock Island railway have been rejected by the passenger association, but will be put into effect independently by the "Great Rock Island."

J. E. Johnson, who has been appointed assistant adjutant general.

Disbarment proceedings have been instituted in the supreme court against James Hoffman of Teller county.

Jack Ward of Denver was instantly killed yesterday by a fall down a mine shaft at Aspen.

The federal court at Pueblo (Carl M. Downing) pleaded guilty to embezzlement paid funds at Lamar and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and serve ten months in prison.

The Victor miners' union has withdrawn its objections to the order of the state board of health relating to compulsory vaccination.

Conflict between the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and its employees has been satisfactorily settled.

Eugene is somewhat excited over an elopement of a girl who was arrested at Olathe and the woman is likely to be arrested at Grand Junction.

Denver is enjoying a rare war between two electric light and power companies.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The case against J. L. Crank, arrested on charge of embezzlement, is postponed until next Tuesday.

The Southern Colorado Stock Growers' association has passed resolutions condemning the recent state legislature.

Arkansas valley melon growers held a meeting in Pueblo Tuesday.

Pueblo people still continue in a state of excitement over the alleged oil field in El Paso county near Fountain. It is stated that County Surveyor Garret has been laying out a town site on property belonging to Dave Hall, two miles south of Fountain.

C. F. Kinkaid, cashier and bookkeeper of the Gold Belt Consolidated Gold company, in Victor, is missing, and it is alleged that he has between \$200 and \$300 of company money with him.

Elkton reports a substantial building boom in progress.

Quite elaborate ceremonies are planned for the inauguration of Republican city officials in Denver Tuesday.

Mrs. Caroline Barlow, wife of Congressman Barlow of Vermont, died at the residence of her daughter-in-law in Denver.

The state board of pardons at its session in Denver commuted a number of sentences and refused applications in seven cases.

A former employee of the City Package and Delivery company, in Denver, has confessed to having caused the frequent fires at the company's stables, giving as his reason that he liked to see the fire department run.

Frank Fisher, a Democratic election judge in Denver, has been arrested and his Democratic colleague has disappeared to escape arrest. Fisher was charged with illegally throwing out eighty-one Republican ballots.

Governor Orman has appointed a committee of three, President McKinley and escort him through the state.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Dispatch from Corpus says that H. H. Illener, after failing to effect a reconciliation with his wife, left the city.

Citizens of Delta and Montrose counties

have a protracted justification over Hammond tunnel bill.

Contracts for 500 acres of sugar beets have been made at Arvada, insuring the success of the experiment.

Fish Commissioner Holland will begin this week the distribution of 150,000 small fry from state hatcheries.

Plenty of ice is being hauled on the new road from Cripple Creek was an object of interest.

Report of embezzlement by C. F. Kinkaid, cashier of the Gold Belt Consolidated Electric company, at Victor, is confirmed by C. L. Smith, district manager.

Newton Large of Denver will erect a new building and open a bank at Florence.

Labor unions of Florence intend to erect a labor temple to cost about \$20,000. The building will be on the electric street car line at Florence.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Governor Orman has appointed the state board of arbitration.

Bric Gen. John C. Overmyer has been appointed colonel of the Second regiment N. G. C. by George T. Gardner.

The Otero County Stock Growers' association has passed resolutions condemning the recent assembly for killing the game.

W. E. Johnson of Florence, promoter of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and other important enterprises, died at his home in Denver.

Governor Orman has signed the bills providing for the maintenance of the penitentiary, the state university and the inland waterways for improvements at the penitentiary.

The new Lincoln school at Third street and Lawrence avenue, Victor, was formally dedicated yesterday. It is a two-story, thoroughly modern building.

W. H. Hunter, a prominent citizen of Pueblo, is seriously ill at a Denver hospital.

The Teller County Bar association will entertain the National Bar association in August, after the meeting in Denver.

The Republicans of Denver are making arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of election frauds.

At Cowan, the man who has been kept in jail in Denver six weeks on suspicion of being the Capitol hill thug, was discharged yesterday for lack of evidence, but immediately re-arrested on charge of insanity.

Yesterday's storm appears to have been general throughout the state, attaining blizzard-like proportions in the late afternoon.

Frank Karick, formerly prominent as a cattleman, is dead in Pueblo.

A meeting of the wholesale grain dealers of the state was held in Pueblo yesterday.

La Junta is to have a \$20,000 opera house.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Two juries in a damage suit in Cripple Creek decided that they had each received \$25 to decide the case in favor of the plaintiff.

John Schweiger, one of the first residents of the town of Lafayette, is dead. He leaves a wife and ten children.

Judges of the third precinct in Denver refused to sign the election returns, on the ground that there was too much fraud and practice in the throwing out of the vote of this precinct elects a Republican candidate in the third ward.

The Colorado excursion rates proposed by the Rock Island railway have been rejected by the passenger association, but will be put into effect independently by the "Great Rock Island."

J. E. Johnson, who has been appointed assistant adjutant general.

Disbarment proceedings have been instituted in the supreme court against James Hoffman of Teller county.

Jack Ward of Denver was instantly killed yesterday by a fall down a mine shaft at Aspen.

The federal court at Pueblo (Carl M. Downing) pleaded guilty to embezzlement paid funds at Lamar and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and serve ten months in prison.

The Victor miners' union has withdrawn its objections to the order of the state board of health relating to compulsory vaccination.

Conflict between the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and its employees has been satisfactorily settled.

Eugene is somewhat excited over an elopement of a girl who was arrested at Olathe and the woman is likely to be arrested at Grand Junction.

Denver is enjoying a rare war between two electric light and power companies.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The case against J. L. Crank, arrested on charge of embezzlement, is postponed until next Tuesday.

The Southern Colorado Stock Growers' association has passed resolutions condemning the recent state legislature.

Arkansas valley melon growers held a meeting in Pueblo Tuesday.

Pueblo people still continue in a state of excitement over the alleged oil field in El Paso county near Fountain. It is stated that County Surveyor Garret has been laying out a town site on property belonging to Dave Hall, two miles south of Fountain.

C. F. Kinkaid, cashier and bookkeeper of the Gold Belt Consolidated Gold company, in Victor, is missing, and it is alleged that he has between \$200 and \$300 of company money with him.

Elkton reports a substantial building boom in progress.

Quite elaborate ceremonies are planned for the inauguration of Republican city officials in Denver Tuesday.

Mrs. Caroline Barlow, wife of Congressman Barlow of Vermont, died at the residence of her daughter-in-law in Denver.

The state board of pardons at its session in Denver commuted a number of sentences and refused applications in seven cases.

A former employee of the City Package and Delivery company, in Denver, has confessed to having caused the frequent fires at the company's stables, giving as his reason that he liked to see the fire department run.

Frank Fisher, a Democratic election judge in Denver, has been arrested and his Democratic colleague has disappeared to escape arrest. Fisher was charged with illegally throwing out eighty-one Republican ballots.

Governor Orman has appointed a committee of three, President McKinley and escort him through the state.

companies freed by relieving troops.

Generals De Wet and Botha are said to have met at Vredyde. Boers still show fighting strength.

The collier Merrimac, sunk in Santiago harbor by Lieutenant Hobson, has been blown up with dynamite to clear the passage.

Augustus Byram, a pioneer mining man of Utah, California and Colorado, died at Chicago.

First trial of a jointist under new Hurler law of Kansas resulted in no verdict and jury was discharged.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Burlington has announced that it will make the Burlington Island Colorado rates and run the cheap excursions daily instead of once a week.

The Rock Island says it will make whatever rates the Burlington may make, and a bitter rate war is likely to result.

The New Jersey court of errors and appeals has ordered that the stay be continued enjoining the purchase of the tugboat Merrimac by the American Smelting and Refining company.

Llewellyn Powers of Houston was elected congressman by the Fourth Maine district, succeeded Charles A. Boutelle, resigned.

Governor Hunt of Idaho says that the statement sent out from Spokane that he had declared martial law in the Couer d'Alene, was without foundation. He said further that he had not yet decided what he should do in the matter.

P. C. Knox, the new attorney general, has gone to Washington and will assume the duties of his new position at once, attending the cabinet meeting today.

It is reported in London that the Spanish cabinet council has approved the basis of a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the United States.

William G. Chadwick, formerly one of the best known steamboat men in the world, died at Louisville, Ky.

During the civil war he was pilot of various noted gunboats on the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers.

(From Friday's Daily.)

In the "Grand American Handicap" trap shooting at New York 5,000 live pigeons were used as targets yesterday.

Their wings and feathers were rain soaked and for the most part they were easy marks. Forty men had each straight scores of twenty kills.

It is reported in Wall street that papers are being prepared for a New Jersey corporation to hold a controlling interest in the stocks of the Erie, Burlington, Rock Island, Pacific and Great Northern railways.

The so-called radical element in the Cuban constitutional convention held at Havana yesterday with Governor General Wood, at which Governor Wood explained the Platt amendment to the delegates.

Dr. J. J. Jones, head of the medicine man of the Winnebago tribe, is dead, aged 95 years. Dr. Thinder was the father of Tom Thinder, pretender to the chieftainship of the tribe.

Rev. Dr. George F. Huntington, one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in the country, died at his home in Marshall, Mo., of paralysis, after two years of failing health.

William R. Warner, the first man to manufacture sugar-coated pills, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Police Judge Samuel J. Gordon of Omaha has been suspended by the city council for the second time on charges of misfeasance and malfeasance in office. He is charged with suspending fines and sentences.

The Kentucky board of health has decided to quarantine as to smallpox the whole state of Tennessee, and is necessary to enforce the quarantine with armed guards.

Judge Advocate General Lemly has received a telegram from Commander Snow that the war between the United States and the Philippines has been declared.

The fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Nicholas of Russia had given 5,000 roubles toward building a church in Brooklyn.

Charles D. Gilder, aged 28 years, a well-known actor, was killed by a train at his home in Cincinnati from the effects of internal injuries received in a fight early yesterday morning.

Barry Conroy, with engine set fire to a big elevator at St. Louis, resulting in loss of \$50,000.

Augustus Byram, a pioneer mining man of Utah, California and Colorado, died at Chicago.

First trial of a jointist under new Hurler law of Kansas resulted in no verdict and jury was discharged.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Burlington has announced that it will make the Burlington Island Colorado rates and run the cheap excursions daily instead of once a week.

The Rock Island says it will make whatever rates the Burlington may make, and a bitter rate war is likely to result.

The New Jersey court of errors and appeals has ordered that the stay be continued enjoining the purchase of the tugboat Merrimac by the American Smelting and Refining company.

Llewellyn Powers of Houston was elected congressman by the Fourth Maine district, succeeded Charles A. Boutelle, resigned.

Governor Hunt of Idaho says that the statement sent out from Spokane that he had declared martial law in the Couer d'Alene, was without foundation. He said further that he had not yet decided what he should do in the matter.

P. C. Knox, the new attorney general, has gone to Washington and will assume the duties of his new position at once, attending the cabinet meeting today.

It is reported in London that the Spanish cabinet council has approved the basis of a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the United States.

William G. Chadwick, formerly one of the best known steamboat men in the world, died at Louisville, Ky.

During the civil war he was pilot of various noted gunboats on the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers.

(From Friday's Daily.)

In the "Grand American Handicap" trap shooting at New York 5,000 live pigeons were used as targets yesterday.

Their wings and feathers were rain soaked and for the most part they were easy marks. Forty men had each straight scores of twenty kills.

It is reported in Wall street that papers are being prepared for a New Jersey corporation to hold a controlling interest in the stocks of the Erie, Burlington, Rock Island, Pacific and Great Northern railways.

The so-called radical element in the Cuban constitutional convention held at Havana yesterday with Governor General Wood, at which Governor Wood explained the Platt amendment to the delegates.

Dr. J. J. Jones, head of the medicine man of the Winnebago tribe, is dead, aged 95 years. Dr. Thinder was the father of Tom Thinder, pretender to the chieftainship of the tribe.

Rev. Dr. George F. Huntington, one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in the country, died at his home in Marshall, Mo., of paralysis, after two years of failing health.

William R. Warner, the first man to manufacture sugar-coated pills, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Police Judge Samuel J. Gordon of Omaha has been suspended by the city council for the second time on charges of misfeasance and malfeasance in office. He is charged with suspending fines and sentences.

The Kentucky board of health has decided to quarantine as to smallpox the whole state of Tennessee, and is necessary to enforce the quarantine with armed guards.

Judge Advocate General Lemly has received a telegram from Commander Snow that the war between the United States and the Philippines has been declared.

The fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

Fire which started in the Odd Fellows hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming every building on the main street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with \$30,000 insured.

Chief of Police Haeger of Louisville, Ky., opposes the proposed McCoy-Maher match there.

of last week. A body of rich ore has just been opened in the second level, and the vertical vein is showing well in the fourth level. Sixteen tons a day are being produced.

The Nugget directors yesterday declared a 1-cent dividend, amounting to \$10,000.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Messrs. Chandler and Sailor drove to Colorado Springs on Wednesday and

A surprise party of eighteen young

Thousands have testified as did
Riggs. Hefley Arcularius Drug Co., C.
E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

w York, April 9.—An astonishing
ation of speculative sentiment was

New York Money Market.
w York, April 9.—Money on call

In the titanic debates of the giants of those days there was no more conspicuous

on the Colorado & Southern Ry. It is the best line. City ticket office, 15 N. Tejon street.

meeting of the legal voters of school district No. 11, in the county of El Paso, Texas, to-wit:

made before the clerk of county court at
Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 8, 1901,
viz: Frank P. Mirise, of Armo, Colo.; H.
E. S27, for the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ruharick A25 Willis M. Sa
Calhan, Colo. J. R. Gordon,
First publication, March 2,
Last publication, April 24, 19

In sup-
roof will
ty cost

an ex-
register.
any

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

Berlin, April 6.—The entire German press is still greatly excited over the emperor's recent utterances on the occasion of his tour, and the reviews in today's weekly press confirm this condition.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says Emperor William's words to the Emperor Alexander grandeur upon the occasion of his tour, and the reviews in today's weekly press confirm this condition.

Where on earth are our new English friends? The matter is that the emperor's utterances have been interpreted in all ways to suit everybody's taste and party.

United States naval matters. The United States are at the head in naval matters.

COMBINE OF PACKING INTERESTS IS DENIED

London, April 6.—Private information has been received here that a movement is on foot in the United Kingdom to combine the packing interests of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City.

Chicago, April 6.—Neither Armour & Co. nor Cudahy are interested in any combination of interests, nor will either enter such an organization.

PLAGUE AT ANN ARBOR

Detroit, Mich., April 6.—A special to the Tribune from Ann Arbor, Mich., says: University of Michigan, where the name is well held, was taken to the pest house from the university contagious disease hospital today and it is said that the alleged plague is bubonic plague.

SCHOOL FUND ENRICHED

Helena, Mont., April 6.—The last act in the history of Montana's famous \$40,000 bond fund that grew out of the Whitelaw bribery exposure in the sixth legislative session was played today.

MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—The conference of coal miners and operators of the Springfield sub-district reached an agreement tonight which is a practical victory for the miners.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RICE

Houston, Texas, April 6.—Captain P. A. Rice, aged 70, recently appointed permanent administrator for the estate of his brother, William Marsh Rice, died suddenly today of heart disease while on a train en route to Galveston.

ARRESTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS IN DENVER

Special to the Gazette. Denver, April 6.—The first of a series of arrests that are promised was made this morning in connection with election frauds that are said to have been perpetrated in Denver on election day.

The evidence which caused the arrest was given before the board of aldermen when that body was making the official count of the election.

The evidence which caused the arrest was given before the board of aldermen when that body was making the official count of the election.

STREET CAR DROPPED THROUGH CANAL BRIDGE

Syracuse, N. Y., April 6.—While a car on the east side suburban line of the Syracuse Railway Co. was crossing the James street bridge over the Oswego canal in the heart of the city this afternoon the bridge suddenly gave way, dropping the car and its fifty passengers to the canal bed, thirty feet below.

JAPAN UNDOULY EXCITED OVER MANCHURIA MATTER

Washington, April 6.—The opinion prevalent among officials that the excitement reported as existing in Japan over the Manchurian question and the talk of ultimatum is based upon the fact that the Japanese government is determined to support the Russian note for the delivery of the Russian note yesterday to Secretary Hay.

MINE WORKERS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL MEET

Indianapolis, April 6.—The national executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America will meet here Monday forenoon and will probably be in session five or six days.

GEN. CLAY SAYS HE IS AT WAR WITH WORLD

Portsmouth, Ky., April 6.—General Cassius M. Clay, white-haired, tall and rugged, with a beard and mustache, was seen, escorted by his son, Brutus Clay, late commissioner to the Paris exposition, and Jim Bowling, who went to deliver a lecture at the university here.

NICARAGUA LEGATIONS

Washington, April 6.—At the Nicaraguan legation no credit is given to the report coming from one of the foreign capitals to the effect that the legation in Washington would be dismantled.

THE BLACK-BULL INN

London, April 6.—The Black Bull Inn, the last of the ancient hostels in Holborn, is to be pulled down. It was here that Dickens laid the scene of the nursing experience of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Prig, and where the immortal Salter perpetrated so many of her historic expressions.

CLAY TALKS THE FORT

Decided Not to Live on Siege. Relations While Writing Autobiography. Lexington, Ky., April 7.—General Cassius M. Clay is still holding the fort alone and no one was admitted to Whitehall today except James B. Collins, his body guard.

CUBAN RADICALS

Havana, April 7.—The Radical members of the Cuban constitutionalist assembly called last evening to discuss the question of sending a committee to Washington.

EASTER IN NEW YORK

Elaborate Services in all the Churches of the City. New York, April 7.—It was a somber Easter—rain, cold and much unbrellaed. It did not rain enough to drive the people straight from church to their homes nor did it shine enough to tempt them to stroll.

LIGHT ON THE PRESENT TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

New York, April 6.—The Tribune today contains a long article purporting to give a clear account of the present situation in Venezuela.

CHICAGO CANVASS

Chicago, April 6.—The official canvass of the city for the late city election was completed today.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED

Ocala, Ark., April 6.—Max Hearn of Luxora, Ark., was taken from the county jail this morning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock and lynched.

MACEDONIAN ARRESTS

Vienna, April 7.—The arrest of the leader of the Macedonian revolutionaries Friday night at Sofia, Bulgaria, causes great satisfaction.

CLEVELAND TO DETROIT

Cleveland, Ohio, April 6.—E. W. Moore, representing the Everett-Moore syndicate, announces that he has secured right of way for an electric railroad from Toledo to Detroit.

ITALIAN SQUADRON

La Spezia, Italy, April 6.—The Italian squadron for the Mediterranean in two divisions, the first commanded by the Duke of Genova, consisting of six ironclads, four cruisers, and two torpedo boats, left the port of La Spezia for the Adriatic.

MEETING OF THE POWERS

Peking, April 6.—The meeting of the generals of the allied troops, and Count von Waldersee this morning was of great interest and importance though it was known beforehand what had practically been decided upon.

ALBERT PATRICK WILL NOT TAKE THE STAND

Robert M. Moore, will be continued Tuesday. Columbus, O., April 6.—The legislative apportionment for Ohio under the census was completed tonight by a commission composed of the governor, secretary of state and auditor of state.

JAPAN IS PREPARING TO MOBILIZE A FLEET

London, April 6.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail writing yesterday and dealing with the attitude of Japan toward Russia's Chinese policy says:

WARLIKE NEWS IS MORE OR LESS EXAGGERATED

Washington, April 7.—"All the warlike news," says Mr. Katomatz, secretary of the Japanese legation in an interview which will be published in the Morning Post, "has been sent out from Peking and there is no reason why Russia would refrain from doing so if the convention contained nothing as far as the international conference which was detrimental to the interests of China or injurious to the interests of the powers concerned.

LORD KITCHENER SENDS VOLUNTEER TROOPS HOME

London, April 6.—Lord Kitchener has informed the war office that eight volunteer companies, freed by reliefs, are coming home and that arrangements are in progress for the speedy relief of further companies.

GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT MYSTERY IS SOLVED

New York, April 7.—The Herald will say tomorrow that the mystery of the man who stole the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire from the art rooms of William Agnew and Sons, has been solved.

OREGON SHORT LINE

Salt Lake, Utah, April 7.—Vice President William H. Bancroft makes official announcement that the Oregon Short Line will extend its line from Nevada to Los Angeles.

CHINESE BANDS DISPERSED

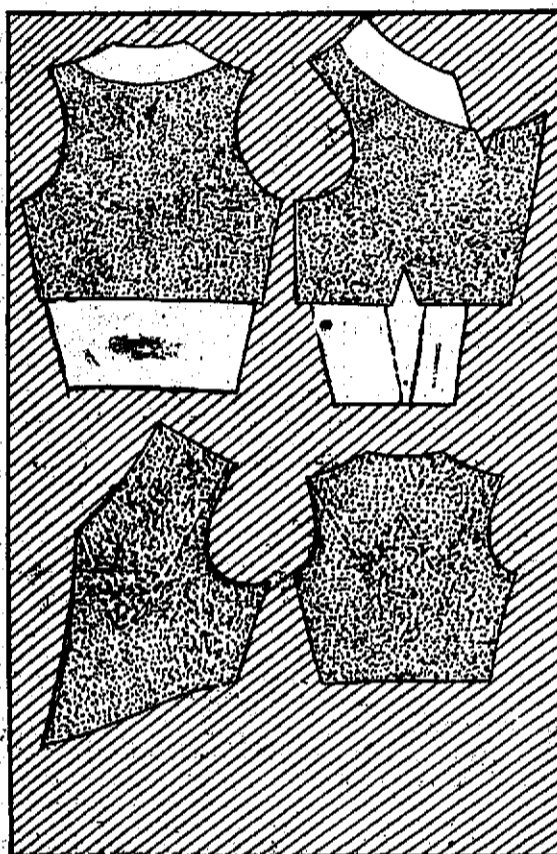
Berlin, April 6.—Count von Waldersee reports that the war department that after dispersing the Chinese bands in the northeast of Tien-tsin, the troops engaged in that work have returned to their quarters.

MILLS CLOSED

Lowell, Mass., April 8.—Agent Thomas of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills company has received orders to stop the four quarters of the machinery of the Lowell mills.



NEWS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS TWO-FOLD ORIGIN OF EASTER



The bolero style of bodice is very effective in black, as variation may be obtained by touches of different material; or if the bolero is a separate garment, various blouses, shirts, or vests can be worn, so as to make a change in the toilette. For an all-black gown it is, however, preferable to make the bodice in one, as shown by our illustration.

The cut is the same in either case, but if the bolero is separate, it should be warmly interfaced with domette to serve as an outdoor garment on mild days, and a warm shirt or blouse can be worn beneath it. If separate, the fit must be a trifle easy, especially at the armholes, and the points on the upper sleeve must not be too pronounced, or they are apt to turn up.

This bolero fastens slightly to the left side, and shows the vest above it in the form of a small round yoke. The prettiest contrast is made by tucked or corded satin Oriental and wigwag.

Narrow bias bands of strap or satin stitched on each side might be used for the model, or narrow Russian braid, as shown, or even grouped lines of silk stitching. Small buttons in cut steel and jet are used, and this is the only touch of relief to the costume. The skirt is made up with the silk lining, and opens in front, where the seam is slightly lapped. The back is set in inverted pleats, and the hips are closely fitted by mitered darts.

The details of the bodice will be seen in the diagram, which shows the vest or lining, but the fronts with bosom darts sewn. If made in one, the top of the lining is simply faced with satin, and black silk or a black-faced lining should be used. Only the extension of the bolero, which fastens over to the left, is faced with silk, and a bias strip for the bottom edge, which is loose.

The bolero is then carefully tacked out to the lining, as shown, but the little darts must be first seamed up and thoroughly pressed, and in wigwag the seams will be scarcely discernible when so treated. The top of the bolero is fixed on to the lining, and the left side is only loose at the center front. The underpart can fasten down the center, and the folded belt be put on before the bolero is fastened.

If made as a separate item the cut is the same, but it should be lined with since silk, and must fit very closely at the top. A special vest of black satin, fitted quite tightly, could be made and this would be cut as the underpart of the diagram and the folded belt still put on separately. Full instructions for making a folded belt appeared in a recent number.

A second bolero costume is shown in our illustration but here the effect is quite different, as this bolero is a separate garment, and warmly lined to wear over shirts and blouses. The gown skirt has two small flat pleats at the back, and a deep band of glue, cut to shape, and mounted on muslin, is covered with rows of stitching, and outlines the skirt. The belt is of satin, cut on the bias, or for wear with morning shirt a bias belt of the material is useful. To make it acquire a droop, as shown in the sketch, there should be two whalebones or steels at the back and front, and these set about one and a half inches apart, and quite an inch longer than those at the sides.

A shirt of cream-white flannel is shown in the sketch, and a velvet scarf with fur-trimmed ends. A well-shaped blouse of tucked nun's veiling is useful, but glaze silk lined with some soft warm woolen stuff is admirable to wear under a bolero.

The little figures in our diagram show the cut of the bolero, and the small lines indicate the position of the stitching, which is entirely of satin, kept flat and firm by a canvas lining. The stitching is sewn through the canvas, and a thin silk lining is sewn over it after the stitching is well pressed. All these are important items, and give the proper style to the bolero.

The satin band which outlines the bolero is cut to fit, lined with muslin and stitched. It is then pressed and fixed at the edge, and the small strip is put between the satin band and the muslin. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and reach to the wrist, and there a bell-shaped cuff is added. The cuff is stiffened and stitched to match the other trimmings. Five and a half yards of material, forty-eight inches wide is ample for either bolero costume.

lines the skirt. The belt is of satin, cut on the bias, or for wear with morning shirt a bias belt of the material is useful. To make it acquire a droop, as shown in the sketch, there should be two whalebones or steels at the back and front, and these set about one and a half inches apart, and quite an inch longer than those at the sides.

A shirt of cream-white flannel is shown in the sketch, and a velvet scarf with fur-trimmed ends. A well-shaped blouse of tucked nun's veiling is useful, but glaze silk lined with some soft warm woolen stuff is admirable to wear under a bolero.

The little figures in our diagram show the cut of the bolero, and the small lines indicate the position of the stitching, which is entirely of satin, kept flat and firm by a canvas lining. The stitching is sewn through the canvas, and a thin silk lining is sewn over it after the stitching is well pressed. All these are important items, and give the proper style to the bolero.

The satin band which outlines the bolero is cut to fit, lined with muslin and stitched. It is then pressed and fixed at the edge, and the small strip is put between the satin band and the muslin. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and reach to the wrist, and there a bell-shaped cuff is added. The cuff is stiffened and stitched to match the other trimmings. Five and a half yards of material, forty-eight inches wide is ample for either bolero costume.

lines the skirt. The belt is of satin, cut on the bias, or for wear with morning shirt a bias belt of the material is useful. To make it acquire a droop, as shown in the sketch, there should be two whalebones or steels at the back and front, and these set about one and a half inches apart, and quite an inch longer than those at the sides.

A shirt of cream-white flannel is shown in the sketch, and a velvet scarf with fur-trimmed ends. A well-shaped blouse of tucked nun's veiling is useful, but glaze silk lined with some soft warm woolen stuff is admirable to wear under a bolero.

The little figures in our diagram show the cut of the bolero, and the small lines indicate the position of the stitching, which is entirely of satin, kept flat and firm by a canvas lining. The stitching is sewn through the canvas, and a thin silk lining is sewn over it after the stitching is well pressed. All these are important items, and give the proper style to the bolero.

The satin band which outlines the bolero is cut to fit, lined with muslin and stitched. It is then pressed and fixed at the edge, and the small strip is put between the satin band and the muslin. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and reach to the wrist, and there a bell-shaped cuff is added. The cuff is stiffened and stitched to match the other trimmings. Five and a half yards of material, forty-eight inches wide is ample for either bolero costume.

FAIR PLAY IN CUBA.

The Righteousness and the Dangers of Our Action in the Island.

After outlining concisely the course of the government in Cuba, the problem that have been met, and with a frank statement of present conditions in the island, the World's Work comments upon the recent action of the administration.

We should not be true to our obligations to ourselves and to civilization to demand less. We have no moral right to leave Cuba without taking such reasonable precautions that our work there shall be made permanently effective. Any other course would be silly, sentimental, flabby—immoral.

We have kept the pledge that we made to be liberators and not conquerors; we waged a just war for the freedom of an oppressed people; and we give them a free national existence and our protection—actions as worthy of the republic's best aspirations as any in our history or in the history of mankind. It is a chapter in humanity and political unselfishness that will make every citizen thrill with pride who looks at human development in its proper perspective. In fact, there is no brighter chapter in the history of our race.

The possible danger of ultimate admission to statehood is the only grave danger that is involved in our forced assumption of responsibility for the old Spanish colonies—the danger that out of a mistaken sentiment for "freedom," we might some day open all our doors to them, and thus surrender from the "anti-imperialist" party, is that it may yet come to make such a demand for it to such lengths that government by emotion runs.

China, to be sure, is being ornamented with the bright, large patterns of popular imperialism. This is a radical change from the old Chinese dress that was but just gone out. Gold and blue have been worked into many beautiful designs on China ware.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Boston, April 2.—The observance of the feast of Easter is very widespread. Although commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ its name is derived from the festival of the goddess Ostara, in Anglo-Saxon Easter, which the ancient Saxons celebrated at about the same season as the Christian festival occurs.

Easter in the "good old days" of the early church was a great time and undoubtedly in its celebration not a few pagan observances were mingled with those of the Christian ritual.

According to ancient chronicles we learn that the celebration at our time lasted eight days. It gradually dwindled from that to its present duration, as now observed in Europe, of two days, including Easter Sunday and Monday.

Easter has always been the favorite season for performing the rite of baptism, in conjunction with which much feasting was indulged in, Lent being over the people gave themselves up unrestrainedly to enjoyment. The old term, dominica gaudi, meaning "Sunday of joy," fully expressing the spirit in which the occurrence was regarded. Bond men were, in this period, given their freedom. The week was given up to popular sports, dances and all kinds of mirth-creating shows. Even the clergy joined in the secular demonstrations, reciting legends and anecdotes from their pulpits while the poor were feasted in the churches. These Easter revels finally degenerated into orgies and with the coming of the reformation in the sixteenth century were abolished.

It was customary on Easter day for the people to salute one another with the exclamation, "surrexist." He is risen," the reply being "vere surrexist," "Verily He is risen."

At the time of the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, the ecclesiastical authorities in deference to ancient custom determined to adhere to the method of calculating the date of Easter by the moon. It is not, however, the actual moon in the heavens, nor even the mean moon of astronomers that regulates the date of Easter, but simply an imaginary moon, whose periods are so contrived that the new calendar moon always follows the new moon of from two to three days. The result of this is that the 14th of the calendar moon, considered the full moon, since the time of Moses, for ecclesiastical purposes, falls generally on the 15th or 16th of the real moon, which usually is two days earlier. Easter day is always the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that being the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, which is the beginning of the ecclesiastical year.

Since the first Sunday after the paschal full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the following Sunday.

This arrangement was made in order to avoid Easter day happening on the day of the Jewish Passover. It has occurred on that date and again will in 1903.

In the sequence of the theological idea it is naturally taken for granted, and more suitable than it for demonstration, among all Christian nations being an honored in the calendar.

The religious life of our nation happily is not blended with its political life, and despite the little differences of sect and creed, Easter is universally regarded amongst us as a strong creative feature of the church militant.

Its observance in the Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches differs only in points of form.

The idea of Christ arisen is the inspiration of all the ceremonial.

It is peculiarly fitting at the time of year when it occurs, being emblematic of the newly arisen buds and blossoms as it is of the divine idealization. The altars of the past have never risen to a point equal to the Christian embodiment of the idea.

The application of energy and the consummation of results continues with the year as the centuries progress. The crucifixion of man as an element in the cosmic economy recurs with each generation.

The dictum "The poor ye have always with you" continues, as it were, an immutable part of the doctrine of the universe.

Stoics and sybarites have viewed that indisputable fact for ages and centuries have attempted to give it the lie, but the fact still remains.

It is the millstone around the neck of humanity.

But, after "Elo, elo, lama sabachthani"—after the tomb has apparently closed and shut out the beautiful life of self-sacrifice forever, there comes an awakening.

It is not an awakening to the same realities and forms which have stood before.

It is the most concrete realization of a higher and more suitable existence, born of the grand test of human endurance and faithful performance of duty. An uplifting from one sphere to another. An idealization and a realization of the heart's dreams and a logical sequence to tradition and experience.

Easter means so much to us, in fact, that in the rush of daily life we scarcely recognize all its potentialities.

It is the epiphany of civilization. The budding and wedding of new hopes and new life, with naturally higher developments.

In the solar calendar it is naturally made an important event of the year. It is the mating time which nature has ordained in this latitude at least.

The birds mate, carolling as they do so the sweet songs of jubilant rebirth, flowers lift their heads from out the wintry snows and brides of high and low degree are led to the altar.

The shell of the Easter egg is very obvious to the multitude and it is to be hoped that its interior will be better understood as the years proceed.

Perhaps the spirit of Easter was never more truly caught than in Tennyson's inspiring words in "In Memoriam."

"I told it truth with he who sings To one clear harp, in divers tones, That men may raise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things."

William D. Morgan, M. A.



SILK SPOTTED ALBATROSS.

Albatross is a favorite material for spring waists. This model shows the new full front, the fullness produced by four small box plaits, giving a yoke effect. The bishop sleeves have longwise tucks. The collar band is ornamented with black ribbon velvet and tiny gold buttons. The belt corresponds in every detail.

Something New in Geysers.

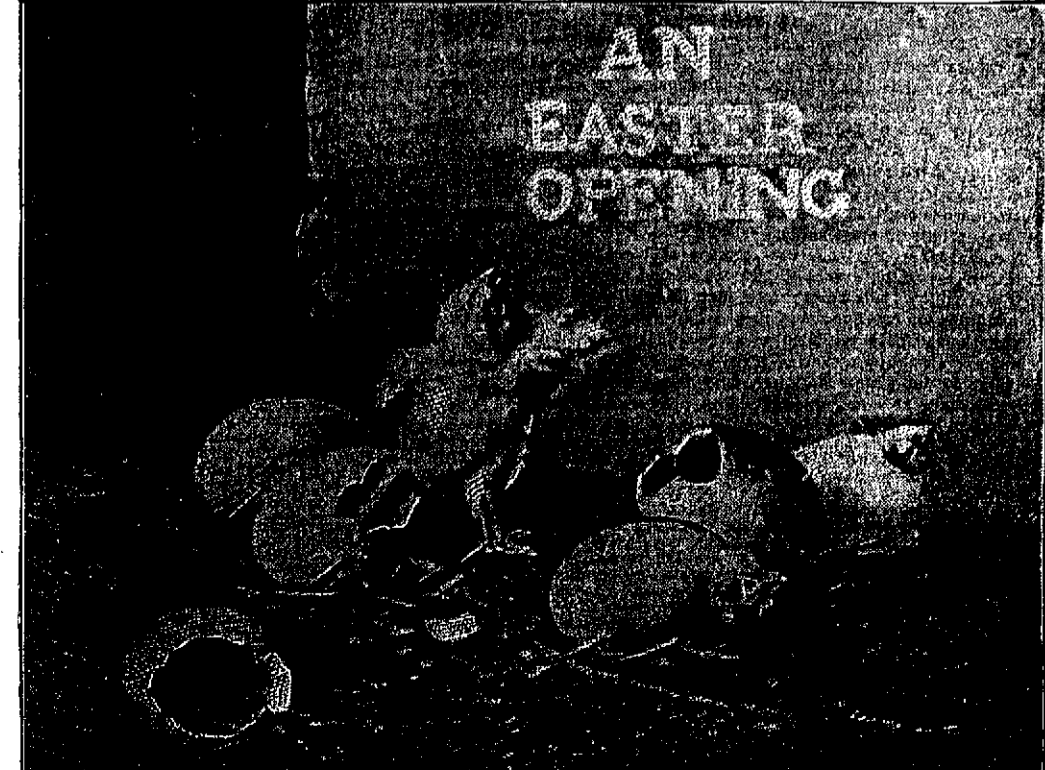
Tourists to the Yellowstone National park next season will be treated to a brand new attraction in a wonderful geyser. A man named James King, who has been living in the park during the past winter, has just informed the Helena Record that in the early morning of February 18 he was awakened by a terrific explosion similar to that of the explosion of a large quantity of powder. He soon discovered that the Fountain geyser basin had given birth to a new geyser.

The new wonder is located about 200 feet immediately south of the famous Fountain geyser. At the time of Mr. King's discovery, and for a long time thereafter, it was sending a solid column of hot water fully 500 feet into the air, the water gushing forth from a subterranean hole about five feet in diameter, with a loud roar. For an hour and a half the monster column of hot water shot heavenward. It then subsided and has since been playing at regular intervals of about two hours.

Singularly enough the Excelsior geyser, the largest, and in some respects the most wonderful geyser in the park, which has not been in a state of eruption for several years past, commenced to play on Washington's birthday, and continued in full play for over five hours.



A LILLY FIELD IN SUNNY-BERMUDA



OUR ARTIST'S IDEA OF AN EASTER OPENING

The UNPOPULAR Election of United States Senators.

Written for the Gazette.

By James H. Brown.

Our present mode of electing United States senators is peculiar. Our legislative and executive officers, in general, from the president down, are practically elected by the people. The original intention was that the president should be chosen by the electoral college, but this intention has been defeated, and the result of the presidential election now depends upon the popular vote. Both branches of our state legislatures are so elected. With the single exception of the United States senate, every law-making body in our government derives its power from the people who are subject to the laws which it may legislate.

The mere fact that our method of electing United States senators is an anomaly in our system of civil government is no evidence, of course, that it is not a wise provision. But it should, and apparently has, put us upon inquiry.

There is a strong tide of public opinion in favor of the popular election of senators, and whether or not the present sentiment will be followed by a revision, there is little doubt that if our present method were submitted to the approval of the state, the American people at the present time, its

days would be numbered. The growth of this sentiment has not been brought about suddenly, but it is almost coeval with the existence of the government, and has kept pace with the dissemination of education and enlightenment upon political topics. It is significant also that this tendency did not originate within and cannot be confined to any political party. The desire for a change to popular election of senators has been gradually but surely taking form in the minds of the people for many years, and indications are that this desire will soon be transformed into a demand, and since it will be the demand, not of a party or a faction, but the voice of the people, it will be imperative.

It is true that the constitutional convention was unanimous in its sanction of the present method, that a proposition to provide for the election of both houses by popular vote proved very distasteful to our forefathers, and that the provision with reference to this matter saved the Constitution from repudiation by the several states of the federation, and in so doing served a good purpose.

We must remember, however, that popular government of any kind was at that time little more than an experiment, and that there were those in the colonies who would not have con-

sidered it an improper usurpation of authority if George Washington had attempted to place upon his head a crown. The revolution was not directed so much against a monarchial form of government as against certain specific wrongs and oppressions imposed by an unjust, if not an insane, king. Political thought has undergone a vast change since the framing of the Constitution. Many were of the opinion then that the president should be elected by the congress. The Constitution sanctioned human slavery, and those who afterwards defended it based their contentions upon that instrument; but slavery has gone down before the advance of more liberal thought. Is it not possible that some other institution which the framers of the Constitution protected or established, and which was perhaps necessary or expedient in their time, will suffer a like fate? The mere fact that an institution is necessary or expedient at a certain time, under certain conditions, is not, in itself, proof that it is necessary or expedient a century later, under changed conditions.

A wholesome reverence for the Constitution adds to the dignity and interest of the people, but a blind reverence detracts from the former, and endangers the latter. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution. It is urged by those who favor the present system that each branch of the government is designed to act as a check upon the other. This is self-evident; but another contention is not so evident, viz: That the two branches could not, and would not exercise this salutary effect one upon the other, if our senators were elected by popular vote. There would still be a sufficient difference in the constitution of the two houses, the representatives being elected from the districts and the senators from the states at large; the former representing their congressional districts, the latter the states; the former elected for a period of two years, the latter for six years; membership in the house being apportioned according to the population, and in the senate irrespective thereof.

It is true that the senate has numbered among its members some of our most illustrious men, and that many of our greatest statesmen have served us long and faithfully in that body, and that the United States senate has been one of the most intellectual and patriotic legislative bodies known to history; but there is nothing to indicate that this would not have been the case, even in a larger degree, if the senate had been the creature of the people instead of the state legislatures. It is true also, reluctant as we are to acknowledge it, that, particularly within recent years, some names have been inscribed upon its roll which do not tend to adorn it, the names of some who would never have taken their seats with the consent of the people of their states.

GIBRALTAR IS MENACED

French Aggressions in Morocco May Lead to Practical Change of Control of Mediterranean.

"ROCK" MAY BE NO LONGER IMPREGNABLE.

Enquiry to be Made in Parliament Over Desirability of Completing New \$40,000,000 Harbor Which May Weaken Fort Strategically.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Gibraltar, March 28.—Great Britain is discovering with a vengeance that troubles never come singly handed. Menaced in China and South Africa, it now seems that her great stronghold, Gibraltar, may soon be rendered practically useless to her by the encroachments of France in North Africa.

Gibraltar has hitherto been always considered the impregnable point in the Mediterranean and the key to the control of the Mediterranean sea. While France has worked hard and silently in Morocco for years past Great Britain has been simply a cipher there. The only voice that has been raised in opposition to her aggressions has been that of Germany, but for whom there is little doubt Morocco now would be practically under French control.

France, with her ownership of Algeria, practically controls the situation there today, from a military point of view. For the ancient capital, which the sultan is now alleged to be flying from Tangier, could be reached by French troops very quickly by a sharp advance from the north.

France is following the policy of Russia in Asia and building railroads as fast as circumstances permit. By this plan she will be able to seize Morocco practically by concentrating the trade of Western North Africa in Algeria. In this way, for the safety of her own subjects, she would naturally ultimately be compelled to establish a protectorate over Morocco.

France is in a position to do more than any other country internally, owing to misgovernment. Justice, progress and education are unknown qualities, even in the most advanced country being unassured. Anarchy and revolution may any day furnish France with the opportunity which she desires.

Of course, France, under those circumstances, would be excusable for any aggressive action which she might take, as she has hitherto been in the past. She would say: "Look what I have done in the way of restoring order in Algeria. Look what I have done in the historical past. I cannot make it possible for the wheels of civilization to progress into the Sahara."

Since the beginning of last year vast territories claimed by the sultan, and credited to him on the old map, have been seized by France.

At that time the oasis of Tlat, acknowledged to be outside the sphere of British influence, was placed at arms under French control.

Gurara and Tidikelt, in the same way, have been brought into the scope of French control. The Moorish frontier line has been pushed back nearly 100 miles to Igil. While Igil itself is of no value, it is most important as a base of supplies to be used in an advance on the oases of Tlat. The district, which is chiefly noted as containing the source of two of the streams forming the Wad Senegambia, is very thinly populated. But Morocco has been particularly decided in her protest to the power concerning the encroachments of France in the north.

Since last spring the French railway connecting Timenon and Oran in Algeria, with Ain Sefra, the nearest station under French control, has been pushed forward in the direction of the Moorish town of El Agia. The railway works are guarded strongly by French troops under those conditions that several of the fierce tribes in the neighborhood were disaffected.

Italy, which has made the strongest protest against the advance of France in this direction, has received little satisfaction and although her interests would be more virtually affected by French control of Morocco than those of any other country except England, who may not be disposed to raise any further objections after her alleged change of heart towards France.

Italy, to whom the balance of power in the Mediterranean may be said to mean life or death, has made a suggestion to the powers to settle the Moroccan question by means of neutralization. By this plan the authority of the sultan would have been secured. He could then have granted to his subjects a proper constitution. It would have been possible to establish mixed tribunals. Taxation could have been regulated, the criminal code revised and Morocco, one of the earth's pestilences, could have been made habitable for decent people.

With the effectual establishment of French control in Morocco, Gibraltar would be unquestionably menaced. France would possess armaments along the Moorish Mediterranean coast, the Atlantic corner from Tangier to Tetuan, the balance of power in the Mediterranean would be completely upset, and the passage of British ships through the Straits of Gibraltar menaced.

England, after many years' consideration of the question, is now constructing a new harbor, on the bay side of Gibraltar, at a cost of \$20,000,000. Military experts declare that the new harbor will be a source of menace to the great fort as it would be vulnerable to Spanish fire on one side and French attack from Tangier and Ceuta on the other.

A parliamentary inquiry is to be made into the desirability of continuing the work of construction. The Gibraltar question used to be a perennial ailment in England.

While some maintained that the Rock was indispensable to the integrity of the empire and are still most emphatic on that point, strong arguments have been advanced by others in favor of the retrocession of the fortress to Spain.

In the treaty of Utrecht, the tenth article, which covers the ceding of Gibraltar to England, stipulates that "whenever the crown of Great Britain shall think fit to grant, sell or by any means alienate Gibraltar, the preference of having the same shall always be given to the crown of Spain before any others."

Spain, the retrocession of Gibraltar to France, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt and India, a foregone conclusion. In any case Gibraltar will not be evacuated, for doctrines of the Manchester school, which once favored such a course in Britain are daily being looked upon more and more as fallacious.

Should the menace of her fleets be concerned, should the present harbor be completed it would be easy for her to establish batteries in the neutral ground, commanding it, if any attempt was made by Spain to menace it.

There is no doubt that Great Britain, when the time comes, will demand of France that she evacuate Egypt by permanent sustained in return for French accessions in Morocco.

Arthur Field.

Gen. Grant's Courtesy.

Lida Lord Reed gives in the April Century a true account of "A Woman's Experience During the Siege of Vicksburg." It concludes with an extract from a letter which gives a graphic

history of the rest of our experiences with Gen. Grant and his army, and has the advantage of having been written and posted on the spot.

George came in today, and such a description as he gave of the destruction and desolation in the country! Oak-land, where our things were, was completely sacked. I had fitted up two rooms with my own furniture, lace curtains and painted and gilded ornaments. I left a pantry stocked with provisions for many months, a cedar chest full of handsome clothing, the rest of the library packed in boxes, and even my little trunk full of sewing materials, and my writing desk and work table just as they stood. The soldiers cut the carpets into strips with their pen knives, and tore the lace curtains from the windows with their bayonets. Valuable books were torn from their covers and thrown to the winds. Our clothing was piled in a heap in the yard and barrels of flour and molasses poured over it. The men stirred the heap with their bayonets, and ended it a "rebel stew." They tore my bonnets up and tied the pieces to the bed posts, and even went so far in wanton mischief as to kill a sheep in the parlor and cut it up on the "hand-some table." I had never believed the stories we heard of such things, looked upon them as newspaper items gotten up for excitement, yet ours was only one of many cases.

But I must tell you about our interview with Gen. Grant. After much discussion it was decided that I had better go to Grant, and ask him to send us out with our soldiers as prisoners of

war to New Orleans. We feared the exposure of the children to the heat of the July sun, after their underground life and scant fare and the hardships of travel in wagons. So Jennie and I called upon Gen. Grant, who received us with every courtesy, and gave us papers which would secure us transportation through his lines. He behaved throughout our interview like a brave soldier and kindly gentleman. He expressed himself as being anxious to aid the people all he could, admired the heroism and self-sacrifice of our army as much as I could, and "as for the women of the south," he said, "they cannot be conquered." Those were his very words.

While we were there Admiral Porter entered, and we were introduced to the man who for 18 months had been both-

ering us with bombs. On our way home we passed a wagonful of Confederate soldiers, who, when we bowed, as we always do when we meet them, filled the air with their cheers. Our whole army is devoted, every man of it, to the ladies who shared with them the trials and dangers of the siege.

Lasting Literary Qualities.

In the April Century, in a paper on "Fashions in Literature," from the pen of the late Charles Dudley Warner, the qualities that make literature last are thus described:

What are the qualities common to all the masterpieces of literature, or let us say, to those that have endured in spite of imperfections and local provincialisms?

First of all I should name simplicity, which includes lucidity of expression, the clear thought in fitting, luminous words. And this is true when the thought is profound and the subject is as complex as life itself. This quality is strikingly exhibited for instance in Lowell's translation of Plato—which is as modern in feeling and phrase as anything done in Boston—in the naïf and direct Horatius, and above all, in the King James vernacular translation of the Bible, which is the great text book of all modern literature.

The second quality is knowledge of human nature. We can put up with the improbable in invention, because the improbable is always happening in life, but we cannot tolerate the so-called psychological juggling with the human mind, the perversion of the laws of the mind, the forcing of character to fit the necessities of plot. Whatever excursions the writer makes in fancy, we require fundamental consistency with human nature. And this is the reason why psychological studies of the abnormal or biographies of criminals lunatics are only interesting to pathologists and never become classics in literature.

A third quality common to all masterpieces is what we call charm, a matter defined as the agreeable personality which gives the final value to every work of art as well as of literature. It is not enough to copy nature or to copy, even accurately, the incidents of life. Only by digestion and transmutation through personality does any work attain the dignity of art. The great works of architecture, even, which are somewhat determined by



AN EASTER SCENE IN COLORADO SPRINGS CITY PARK. Photographed for the Gazette, April, 1901.

THE WONDEFUL DE WET

A Combination of Garibaldi, Wellington and Lincoln—Latest Pen Picture—Will Stand as a Striking Character in the Histories of the Present Century.

(Special Gazette Correspondence.)

Pretoria, April 2.—Garibaldi, perhaps, is the only man to whom Christian De Wet is comparable in our modern heroic international melodrama. The man of the hour for South Africa, he has proved himself hero and statesman in one. He has been the Wellington of President Kruger. Outside of that there is a simple loyalty of thought and purpose expressed in his action similar to that which was shown in the simple life and devotion of President Lincoln.

We who have known him have a thorough appreciation of the man. To look at Christian De Wet one would not think that he was anything out of the common run of humanity. Had events shaped themselves differently he might have made a new page in history.

There is no doubt that his strategic work will be regarded as one of the masterpieces of military tactics. Reports may get a little twisted over the cables concerning the character of his maneuvering. It may be alleged that De Wet has punished men to the full extent of military law, not omitting the execution of the full penalty. Let us suppose command he is entitled to adopt that position. No international tribunal would adjudge him guilty of having exceeded his authority. But would not due to do so. Such action would be picaresque.

Has there been cause for asserting that De Wet is guilty in carrying out his purposes? Has he made a treacherous use of the white flag? Has he allowed his men to fire on ambulances loaded with the victims of his sharpshooters? Has he taken any advantage of his foe in any way whatever that would not be classified as a justifiable act under the ordinary rules of war?

These are the questions to be answered that will undoubtedly be threshed out despite the pro-British sympathy of the press. We who love Christian De Wet do not believe that an inconsiderate act could be done by him. The selfishness and humanity of the man is an absolute denial to such propositions.

One instance is enough to prove this. Three scouts belonging to a Boer command were captured by him. They had been captured before and were ha-

ble to have met a short shift at the hands of certain captors.

When they were brought before General De Wet, they were expecting that the end of their enemy's patience had been reached. The calm, impassive eyes of their judge gave no sign of what he was contemplating. Finally, he said: "My boys, will you take from me a message to your general?"

To men who imagined that they had reached the end of their rope this question created such a revelation of feeling that they were speechless.

"I simply want to give you a letter for him which I shall trust to your honor to deliver," said the general.

He retired for a brief time and returned with an official document from the rear of his tent where his private secretary was located.

The captives with surprise accepted their discharge under the conditions, and were soon on their way back to General Hendie's camp.

General Hendie's camp was that the Boer general had entrusted them with peace negotiations and been only too glad of the opportunity to open them up in this way in his own mind.

Upon reaching the presence of General Rundle they were treated warmly. The general tore open the letter and read:

"Dear General Rundle—This is the fourth time I have captured these raging devils of yours. Please chain them up. They annoy me. De Wet."

From the beginning of his career as a soldier De Wet has been the same man always. He received no military training beyond what he got in the present war and from the skilled soldiers of various nations that flocked to his service.

But with his command of the geographical situation of South Africa he was able to astound tacticians.

A dead shot with his own rifle he has never quailed at any question. He has handled the troops he had with such facility that he has astonished the military experts of the world.

His personal stand so enthused the people of the Transvaal and all sympathizers with the Dutch movement that he has established a very decided bond of opinion throughout South Africa.

Untiring all the possibilities of the world in this direction Christian De Wet stands out as a man who has seized the helm and has made the most and the best of his opportunities.

George Stevens.

mathematical rule, owe their charm to the personal genius of their creators. For this reason our imitations of Greek architecture are commonly failures. To speak technically, the masterpiece of literature is characterized by the same knowledge of proportion and perspective as the masterpiece in art.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

(Written for the Gazette.)

"If you get a kiss of me, You must fight for it," she said, With a most defiant motion Of a pretty little head.

She placed her snowy hands before a mouth of crimson hue, Which maneuver set me crazy: "Would have done the same to you.

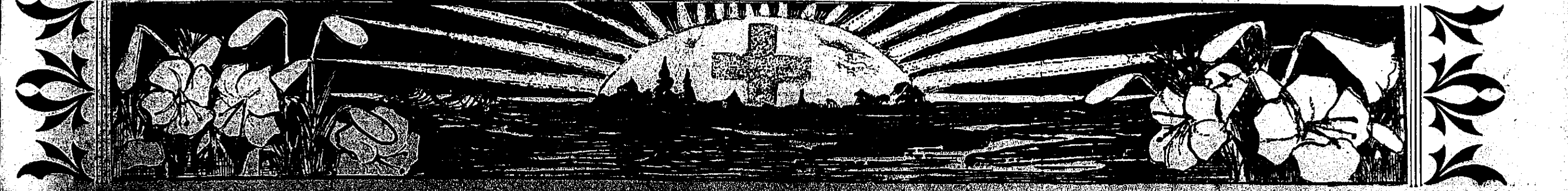
The mouth and hand together, The lily and the rose; Above the milk-white barricade An eye with mischief gloves.

I charged with desperation, Brushing both her hands aside; "I surrender! I surrender! You've won a kiss!" she cried.

"But didn't I put up a fight— A most determined fight? Oh, wasn't my resistance Completely out of sight?"

I said, "My love, 'twas awful, I'm still with terror quaking, But 'twasn't so determined As The fight the Boers are making."

—William French.



MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Particulars of recent development work accomplished, or undertaken by companies and lessees will be found below:

COLUMBIA. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

A shipment of two cars was made Monday, the ore being two grades, 40 and 45. A portion of it comes from the vein which has been sunk in one of the 300-foot levels. The ore is being shipped in the large vein along the Kimberly line. The lessees are drifting along with the line and taking out the ore in their ground, although they believe that when the apex of the vein is reached they will be entitled to all of the ore.

The ore is accumulating in the drifts, the hoisting facilities still being inadequate, and it has been found not economical to mine from a vein, as it would require extra hoisting on the present level has evidently been reached. The very tops of the ore shoots. It is thought that by going deeper they will be opened up to much greater advantage.

The C. C. Columbia stock will be called for the first time in the mines that this morning. The lessees have thought that, in face of the good showing which the mine is making, it is entirely qualified to be included in that district.

GOLD DOLLAR. Crosscutting has been started west from the bottom level of the Gold Dollar mine, the work for the east vein having been started from this level last week, and the crosscut has progressed to the 200-foot level. The company is operating three levels at the present time, and one more will be added at once. In the east drift, the work has been progressing for some 20 feet and has been started at a rate of between five and six feet a day. It is expected that it will take 10 days or so to reach the veins yet. The mine is looking in excellent condition.

CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED. Since Lessee W. J. D. took hold of the "Unexpected" claim, he has been successful in opening up more indications of ore. The showing when Messrs. Giddings and Taylor decided to throw the lease up. Although no strong shot has yet been opened, the indications are very encouraging. The management has decided to sink the shaft to a reasonable time. He has until the first of May, when the prospecting will then start sinking. The different claims of the mine are now being actively developed, and the company is in a better condition than it has been in for some time. Accordingly, the stock has doubled in value.

ELKTON. The Elkton pits are now running at greater speed than was first attempted, and are throwing 1,300 gallons a minute. The water is showing considerable impression on the water in the shaft which has now been lowered some ten feet below the level where it stood before the work was started. The management can make a considerable length of time, but they are satisfied with the present progress, and anticipate no further trouble.

DILON. The property of the Dillon mine is in the district, having after the development work which has been done on this property. The production of the mine has been very light of late and development is now in progress, chiefly in the 300-foot level, where extensive crosscuts are being run for the ore, which has been had in the upper levels. The amount of the output is at present not paying the expense of development work, but the mine will soon be in shape for a "greatly increased production."

MABEL M. The Mabel M. company will install a compressor over their main workings as soon as the power from the Pike's Peak plant is available and put several shafts to work at once. The different drifts of the mine. The new level the company is following a streak of -ounce ore, and recently a body of good grade ore was opened in the 250-foot level in the Kimberly and company, leasing on the northwest block of the property have opened a new ore surface, at a depth of 130 feet from the surface. The shaft averages two and one-half feet in width and carries values of from 45 to 50 in gold to the surface. They are greatly elated, and are sure that they can maintain a large production. They have started the direction of ore bins.

BLANCHE. It now appears that the lease of Guy Glenn on the Uncle Sam of the Blanche company, was not thrown up, but that work was merely suspended for a time. The company is now working and will explore the claim at a depth of 300 feet from the surface; and will continue operations in the 200-foot level. There are a very productive show about. There are a very productive show about. There are a very productive show about.

CAMILIA LEASING CO. The Camilia Leasing company, operating the claim on the Beacon hill, has been put in the 300-foot point and started a crosscutting in the vein at this depth. The show is very good, and the company is in a position to make a considerable production. The company is in a position to make a considerable production. The company is in a position to make a considerable production.

SHIPMENT NEWS

A record of some recent shipments sent out from the district will be found set forth in the following items:

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

PRIN-SETT. The Soltice company, leasing on the Cripple Creek, on Beacon hill, has decided to sink the shaft an additional sixty feet in order to get a new lift on the bodies which it has opened in the 300-foot level. The work was started next week in putting the shaft to the 400-foot point. Since deep work was begun in the 250-foot mine neither the Soltice nor the Cripple Creek, of the C. C. Columbia have experienced any difficulty with water. The shaft on the 400-foot level was to have gone to the 400-foot point last week, but it had to be suspended at the present depth on account of water.

the assays indicated would return values of about \$40 and \$50 in gold to the ton, and a shipment of similar size and value left the property today. The lessees are greatly encouraged, and have started work in the 300-foot level to open up the shoot at that depth.

GERMAN-AMERICAN. A carload shipment of ore made from the Puzzle claim of the German-American company on Gold hill. The ore is expected to run between three and four ounces per ton, and the company expects to make more regular shipments than in the past.

TRIUMPH. The Triumph company's Thursday sent out two carloads of ore from the Triumph mine on Battle mountain. The assays made of the ore show that the output is about \$50 to the ton, although there were about 40 sacks of \$500 ore. The May is now superintending operations on the mine, and the company expects to make more regular shipments than in the past.

PHARMACIST. Cripple Creek, April 5.—A good production is being made from the Pharmacist claim, not only from Wrockoff's shaft, but also from the block operated by Lessee Hithwaite. The block is one of the main workings. A carload shipment has already been made from the block. The ore is expected to run between three and four ounces per ton, and the company expects to make more regular shipments than in the past.

PRINCE ALBERT. The Prince Albert company, on block 10 of the Prince Albert claim, has been sold to W. P. Dunham and H. H. Reid for a consideration of \$5,000. The lessees have been producing steadily for the past four or five months and some of the ore which they have been taking out is of a very high grade, heavily spotted with sylvanite. The lessees have been making a production of about 25 tons per week for some time, besides doing a small amount of development work. The lease is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

JEFFERSON. Lessees Hansen and associates, working on the main shaft of the Mattie L. of the Jefferson company, on Gold hill, are sending out steady shipments of excellent ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

PORT PIT CO. Cripple Creek, April 5.—The Sunshine and Mattie Williams claims have been transferred from the Sunshine M. & D. Co. to the Port Pitt Mining company, for a consideration of \$100,000. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

STRIKE NEWS. Some of the numerous strikes lately reported from camp will be found itemized in the following brief summary:

BATTLE MOUNTAIN. Edward Howell and company, leasing on the Big Banta claim of the Battle Mountain company, have opened a good body of ore in the bottom of a winze sunk from the 200-foot level. They are now sending out steady shipments of ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATED. King and Whiting, the lessees on the Hull City placer of the Independence Consolidated company, have just encountered a good body of ore in a higher grade than they have been mining. The development was made in the lowest level of the mine, and ore is being sent out from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

SMITH-MOFFAT SYNDICATE. The Smith-Moffat syndicate, this week, has been successful in opening up a good body of ore in the bottom of a winze sunk from the 200-foot level. They are now sending out steady shipments of ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

TERESA LESSEES. The Theresa Mining and Leasing company, which is operating the mine on the Theresa claim, has been successful in opening up a good body of ore in the bottom of a winze sunk from the 200-foot level. They are now sending out steady shipments of ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

WESTERN G. M. CO. The Western Gold company, at its annual meeting, has elected the following directors to serve for the ensuing year: W. A. Oils, W. P. Sargent, Harry H. West, James A. Howze and W. H. Leflingwell. Following the election, the company's affairs were put in order, and the company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

MABEL M. Lessees Tillery and company, operating a lease on the Mabel M. claim, have just commenced steady shipments, a good vein having been encountered at a depth of 80 feet. The vein, which is about 30 feet in width, is being worked at a depth of 30 feet in the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

BLACK BELLE. Parks and company, leasing a portion of the Black Belle property on Beacon hill, are arranging to increase their output from the shoot recently opened at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, and are now engaged in erecting a hoist to make this possible. Their shoot has now been opened for a considerable distance, and the company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

on the main vein. The ore body shows up fully as well as it does in the upper levels, and I expect that when we have it thoroughly opened up it will average a higher grade than that which are being above. When the Doctor-Jack Pot begins pumping we shall probably have less difficulty with the water, and the Elktion will likely also help us. But the company is going deeper, as we still have large blocks of ore untouched in the 300-foot level, and only development work has been done in the 200-foot level. "The mine is now producing about seventy-five tons a day, the ore averaging between \$40 and \$45 in gold to the ton."

GOLDEN EAGLE. The Golden Eagle company, of Leadville, has sent its formal application to the Colorado Springs mining exchange for listing, and it is now under advisement by the committee. The capitalization of the company is \$500,000, although some of the stock is in the treasury, and it has already paid \$50,000 in dividends. It is accustomed to pay 1 cent, or \$4,800, quarterly, having maintained this rate since 1894. The properties of the company are located in the town of Leadville, and the earnings of the company were \$44,800 over and above the expenses, and \$204,712 gross, and the net profit was \$50,151. As previously stated, ore to the value of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 has been mined from the mine. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

CONSOLIDATED MERCUR. Secretary Kinney of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange Monday received a request from the officers of the Consolidated Mercur company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to furnish a list of the necessary blanks and information which they would need in order to appear in this exchange. They were forwarded.

The annual meeting of the Schimmer Mineral Mining company of Pueblo was held in this city a week ago at which the following directors were elected: Carl P. Schimmer, John Selter, J. A. C. H. P. Vories and Charles Hermeyer; and the officers chosen by the board are: Carl P. Schimmer, president; first vice president, J. A. C. H. P. Vories; second vice president, Charles Hermeyer; secretary, H. P. Vories, and treasurer, J. A. C. H. P. Vories. The company was organized in Pueblo a little over a year ago, and owns 110 acres in the Howard mining district. Those who are interested in this section of Fremont county are advised that the following operations of the company with interest. The finances of the company are in a flourishing condition, and the vigorous work which is being done in the mine will be continued. On one of their claims they have opened a vein which measures two feet in width which contains about 250,000 lbs. of silver, gold, silver and copper at a depth of seven to five feet. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

MARY MCKINNEY BOOKS CLOSED. The stock books of the Mary McKinney Gold Mining company closed on Friday for transfer previous to the regular meeting of the stockholders, which will be held on the 10th instant. The dividend is at the usual rate of three cents per share on the 1,000,000 shares of the company, amounting to \$30,000. When it is paid on next Wednesday the company will have distributed a total of \$240,000.

HAMMOND'S REPORT. The following very interesting report of John Hammond, president of the Denver, Colo., March 8.—As the result of a recent inspection of my company's property, I am in a position to report that the property is in a very good condition, and the company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

ADVANTAGE OF TRANSFER AGENT. "How shall we arrange for the transfer of our stocks?" This is one of the first questions which a mining company is called upon to decide, and it is not an easy one to answer. The transfer agent is a person who is responsible for the transfer of the company's stocks, and he is a very important person in the company. The transfer agent is a person who is responsible for the transfer of the company's stocks, and he is a very important person in the company.

PANNY RAWLINGS. President J. A. Hineshaug, who returned from Leadville Friday morning, has been successful in opening up a good body of ore in the bottom of a winze sunk from the 200-foot level. They are now sending out steady shipments of ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

PORTLAND DIVIDEND. The Portland Mining company met on Friday afternoon and declared the regular quarterly dividend, at the usual rate of 6 cents per share on the total capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, amounting to \$180,000. The dividend will be paid on the 15th to stockholders who appear on the books of the company on the 10th instant. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

GRACE OIL COMPANY. Work will be started within a few days on the property of Grace Oil company, a new station of the Dorsey Investment and associates in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

ground in depth. At the same time other development work is being prosecuted by the transfer of shares in vein systems. This class of work, as explained in connection with developments upon the Independence and Boulder veins, has been productive of good results. For the development of the yet unexplored portion of the southern area of your property I have outlined a complete scheme of exploration, which consists of (1) the further extension of the drift upon the seventh level for a distance of about 300 feet south, and prospects to be run to explore the southwestern portion of the property; (2) a drift upon the Bobtail vein southward on the third level for a distance of from 100 to 200 feet, from west to east, and prospects to be run east and west to prospect the southeastern portion of the property. In order to give you a better comprehension of the character of this particular work, I am sending you an order separate cover a map with explanatory notes. My assistant, Mr. Beatty, also forward you shortly a glass model, showing the location of the veins upon your property. This will enable you to follow more clearly reports from the mine.—Present condition of the mine.—The mine is now producing 62,371 tons of crude ore, equivalent to 15,593 tons of shipping ore, yielding \$204,712 gross, and the net profit was \$50,151. As previously stated, ore to the value of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 has been mined from the mine. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

GOLD HILL. A meeting of the board of directors of the Gold Hill Gold Mining company was held Thursday afternoon, J. M. Downing, the president of the company, presided. The board decided to continue the work on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

SCHIMMER COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Schimmer Mineral Mining company of Pueblo was held in this city a week ago at which the following directors were elected: Carl P. Schimmer, John Selter, J. A. C. H. P. Vories and Charles Hermeyer; and the officers chosen by the board are: Carl P. Schimmer, president; first vice president, J. A. C. H. P. Vories; second vice president, Charles Hermeyer; secretary, H. P. Vories, and treasurer, J. A. C. H. P. Vories. The company was organized in Pueblo a little over a year ago, and owns 110 acres in the Howard mining district. Those who are interested in this section of Fremont county are advised that the following operations of the company with interest. The finances of the company are in a flourishing condition, and the vigorous work which is being done in the mine will be continued. On one of their claims they have opened a vein which measures two feet in width which contains about 250,000 lbs. of silver, gold, silver and copper at a depth of seven to five feet. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

C. C. B. GOLD M. CO. The application of the Cripple Creek Bullion Gold Mining company for listing on the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange has been favorably passed upon by the listing committee, since which time the stock has been placed on the exchange. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

MARY MCKINNEY BOOKS CLOSED. The stock books of the Mary McKinney Gold Mining company closed on Friday for transfer previous to the regular meeting of the stockholders, which will be held on the 10th instant. The dividend is at the usual rate of three cents per share on the 1,000,000 shares of the company, amounting to \$30,000. When it is paid on next Wednesday the company will have distributed a total of \$240,000.

ADVANTAGE OF TRANSFER AGENT. "How shall we arrange for the transfer of our stocks?" This is one of the first questions which a mining company is called upon to decide, and it is not an easy one to answer. The transfer agent is a person who is responsible for the transfer of the company's stocks, and he is a very important person in the company. The transfer agent is a person who is responsible for the transfer of the company's stocks, and he is a very important person in the company.

PANNY RAWLINGS. President J. A. Hineshaug, who returned from Leadville Friday morning, has been successful in opening up a good body of ore in the bottom of a winze sunk from the 200-foot level. They are now sending out steady shipments of ore from the shaft. The ore is about three feet in width and the values run high, giving from \$80 to \$100 to the ton. Four carloads were sent out last week, and the shaft is being put in on the big hole on the John A. Logan. The old cylinder was defective in casting.

PORTLAND DIVIDEND. The Portland Mining company met on Friday afternoon and declared the regular quarterly dividend, at the usual rate of 6 cents per share on the total capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, amounting to \$180,000. The dividend will be paid on the 15th to stockholders who appear on the books of the company on the 10th instant. The company is now working on the main shaft of the Sunshine claim, and the transfer of the property terminates the Sunshine company's affairs.

GRACE OIL COMPANY. Work will be started within a few days on the property of Grace Oil company, a new station of the Dorsey Investment and associates in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

force large enough to enable them to handle their own transfers, yet it is undesirable in most cases that the acquisition of additional lots of the company now owned ground within 2,700 feet of one of the big gushers and in 2,500 feet of the other. Dericks are going up on all sides of the oil tracts owned by this company, and claims are being surveyed within many miles of the center of activity on all sides.

The names of the new oil stations are legion, and arrangements have been started for the immediate establishment of an oil exchange in Beaumont, the rapidly growing city. Already trading in the stocks of these new companies has been started on the market, although few of the shares are offered at very low prices.

Mr. Dorsey says that the human mind is capable of forming any idea of the magnitude of either the excitement reigning in the district, or of the operations which are now started. His company will have a large tract of land within ninety days a depth of 1,200 feet can be obtained, when the Grace Oil company expects to own a gusher as big as the Lucas.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

ment oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

NEAR MOUNTAIN. Mr. H. L. Ellington, editor and owner of the Fort Collins Herald, was in the city recently and spoke of the excitement in his vicinity over the attempts to locate an oil well there. He stated that a search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever. The search had been made in the Beaumont oil district, where excitement is running higher than ever.

